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PAP NOTES LACK OF PROGRESS AT CSCE PREPARATORY TALKS

Lack of Agreement

LD061436 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Intensive Consultations Go on in Madrid" by PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic--PAP headline]

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (PAP)--The preparatory meeting here has reached a point which is crucial for the CSCE meeting which is to start November 11, as delegates are concerned over the fact that there is no agreement as to the agenda, course and time limits for the meeting with only a few days left for talks.

Intensive lobby talks are going on as the neutral and non-aligned countries are seeking a compromise on the issue and are receiving assistance from a whole range of other delegations, the Polish one included.

A statement by a U.S. delegate brought a kind of dissonance at the afternoon session here yesterday. Though the speaker assured of the new administration's will to continue the CSCE process, a fact which was favorably received by the meeting, he again took a stand which proves the U.S. is far from willing to accept a compromise.

In reply to this, a Soviet delegate pointed to the danger of a one-sided approach and of using the present meeting as forum for pointless statements.

Madrid Role

LD061504 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 6 Nov 80

["The Place of Madrid"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--Commenting on active preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of delegates of 33 European states, the U.S. and Canada, Jerzy Walasek, commentator of the PERSPEKTYWY political and social weekly, examined the place and importance of the Madrid meeting for the complicated international situation.

The stand adopted by the U.S. and its West European allies aims to focus the greatest possible attention on sizing up the past and examining in a detailed manner the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Helsinki Final Act, says the author. The debate is also to serve as a plane for levying charges against the USSR in connection with the issue of Afghanistan and for accusing the socialist countries of alleged violations of human rights. Naturally, such a conception provides for turning the Madrid meeting into a forum of unending quarrels and cannot contribute to improving ties among various states.

Socialist countries have been putting forth a different concept. Participants in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, held recently here, came out for seizing the opportunities offered by Madrid to confirm the detente policy as the main line of shaping the situation in Europe.

The hopes pinned by socialist countries on Madrid concern first of all military detente. It is possible to attain this goal by convening a conference which could reduce the high military tension in Europe and thus the potential danger of military confrontation. A decision on this issue could be made exactly in Madrid, Walasek said.

It would be naive to think that it is possible to isolate Madrid-80 from the difficulties now existing between East and West. The issues most important for Europe concerning the consolidation of security and development of cooperation should not be lost in disputes. The Madrid meeting should imply progress rather than impede the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Jerzy Walasek stressed.

YUGOSLAVIA FAVORS SWEDISH PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZATION

LD070407 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation supported at the plenary session of the preparatory meeting on European security and cooperation in Madrid today the Swedish proposal as a basis for solving the organizational matters for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The delegations of Finland, Romania, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, the Vatican and Cyprus took similar stands this afternoon.

The Swedish proposal's essence lies in safeguarding the continuity of the CSCE, overcoming bloc rivalries that led the work of the preparatory meeting to a standstill, and securing normal conditions for the opening of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

"The Swedish document is no compromise between opposite stands, but is a basis from which to come to a genuine compromise. For all that the Swedish document does not give answers to all demands stated here, it is a basis for seeking desired solutions. This gives it a special value at the moment when there is not much time left for completing the work of the whole preparatory meeting," Yugoslav Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic said.

The speech of the Romanian representative also drew attention. He pointed to the constructive character of the Swedish proposal.

Portugal pointed out the usefulness of this document in efforts to overcome problems at issue arisen at this preparatory meeting.

The speeches made by representatives of the nonaligned and neutral countries this afternoon added strength, no doubt, to the worthiness of the proposed document.

The Soviet Union and the U.S. are now expected to react to the Swedish proposal.

DAILY ALLEGES 'GRAVE SITUATION' OF USSR ECONOMY

AU061431 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Irresistible Downfall in the Soviet Capitalist Economy"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 6 Nov (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that due to the grave economic crisis of the country, Brezhnev is making a number of "purges", replacing even "sick" Kosygin, who had been charged with the management of economy. The absolute decline in production has begun to appear in the Soviet economy. Instead of the "boom in the market" promised by Brezhnev, the "shortage" for vital products prevails in reality, writes the newspaper, which stresses that the main aim of the Brezhnev policy is not the well-being of the people, but the production of guns, tanks and missiles and hegemony and expansion in the world and the increase of the profits for the new revisionist bourgeoisie. Follow extracts from the article:

Soviet economy is closing the 70's in a very grave and destroyed situation by the strong blows it has received from the deep crisis that has gripped it. The putting of this economy completely onto the rails of capitalist development as a result of the Khrushchevite betrayal and the implementation of the notorious economic reform during the 60's made this counter-revolutionary process inevitable. The Khrushchevite and Brezhnev revisionists, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, followed the capitalist road and laws, which led them to those deep antagonistic contradictions in economy, to that capitalist morass and to the situation of all-round crisis, which has caught them by the throat.

Finding itself in front of this bitter reality, the article continues, the revisionist hierarchy in the Kremlin has been unable to pass the successive failure of its economic policy in silence. At the latest plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party, Brezhnev was forced to admit "many difficulties" in the economic situation the country is in.

The Brezhnev revisionists have followed the tactic of keeping silence for their evils and it is not a custom of theirs to make such public admissions. So far, they have sought to present them as temporary manifestations, but the economic downfall was sliding very quickly and in the recent years it reached one of its climaxes.

In this situation a new tactic is sought, because the facts are so evident so that no silence is capable to hide them. Therefore, Brezhnev rose his voice and together with it also his hand against those that bear the "responsibility" for this situation, making a number of "purges" in the state leadership replacing even "sick" Kosygin who had been charged with the management of economy. But the deep crisis which has the Soviet economy in its grip is the inevitable consequence of the revisionist course the Soviet leadership follows in its internal and external policy, on the foundations of which lies militarisation, hegemony and expansion.

The article mentions facts testifying to the constant decline in the rates of production. Last year the average rate of the increase of industrial production was almost 4 times lower than that of 1951-1955 period. After the relative decline, the absolute decline, too, began to appear. Depression assumed its complete physiognomy. Last year as compared with 1978, industrial production recorded a perceptible decline in whole republics and in many branches and various products.

The same thing is happening this year, too, and its future is expected to be gloomier.

Khrushchev and his followers, the article says further on, have not spared themselves in working out programmes for the "progress and fast-rate and all-round development" of agriculture. And their fate is already known.

The Soviet Union, which has been a great grain exporter in the world has been turned into its opposite over the years of the domination of revisionists hierarchy of the Kremlin and was compelled to import and continues to import large grain quantities from the West.

When Brezhnev came to power he clamorously promised that he "would provide the market with mass consumer goods". But 15 years have elapsed since then and the Soviet market instead of being "provided" has felt and feels only gaps and constant shortage. True famine for such vital products as meat, milk and others of the kind reigns. Brezhnev himself declared at the plenum that "we come across difficulties in providing the cities and industrial centers with such food articles as meat and milk" and "not rarely". He went on, "Some of the mass consumer goods are lagging in the market". Irrespective of all those pompous programs on "happiness and well-being", the problem of nutrition of the people remains sharp and a situation of tension has been created for their supply with food articles. Brezhnev threw into oblivion the promise to "provide the market" and now he is calling on for a "profound turn" which, according to him and his "planners", would take another decade. But the downfall is uninterrupted, because the main aim of the Brezhnev policy is not the ensurance of bread, meat and the well-being of the people, but the production of guns, tanks and missiles for hegemony and expansion in the world, so that the new revisionist bourgeoisie ensure the great possible profits.

The Soviet revisionist leadership, ZERI I POPULLIT says in conclusion, is carrying out one reform after another allegedly to improve the "economic mechanism". Again the stress is laid on the "improvement" of this mechanism. But it is precisely these capitalist reforms which led the Soviet economy to this situation of grave and all-round crisis and the implementation of other reforms to further deepen the processes of capitalist integration promises nothing, as the hitherto reality has proved, but ever more powerful and more destructive explosions of this crisis.

BRIEFS

GYMNASTS IN KOSOVO--A gymnastic team has returned to Tirana after a tour of performances in Pristina and other cities in Kosovo. [Tirana Domestice Service in Albania 1330 GMT 16 Oct 80 AU]

PARTY DAILY REPORTS ON U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

AU061002 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA)--What are the first conclusions from the elections just held in the USA--this question is replied to in detail in a commentary by the permanent RABOTNICHESKO DELO envoy to New York Georgi Todorchev. The preelection campaign, according to the author, has unambiguously shown that the hard crisis in the political leadership of the biggest capitalist country is still on. The ruling class cannot find an objective approach to the national and international problems, to promote leaders and to formulate constructive programs to meet the objective requirements of time. Mr Todorchev says that the U.S. policy is determined to a great extent by moods of negativism.

The author emphasizes that the general discontent of the great majority of the Americans with the previous political course was skillfully used by the political rightwing in the country, which for two years had carried through a strategy of mass-scale extremist manipulation of the public opinion.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that the blows of the ultrareaction have been pointed not only at the left forces in the country, torn apart through the fault of conciliatories in the trade union movement and the social democrats, but also at all more efficiently thinking individuals, with more liberal views and partisans of the policy of reducing international tension.

The election outcome, Mr Georgi Todorchev says, shows also a lessening of the ruling cirles' maneuvering possibilities.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent underlines the conviction of the representatives of the progressive circles that it is imperative not to enable the new government to think that they have obstained a mandate to pursue an ultraleft, [as received] promilitarist policy.

SOFIA MEETING, PARADES MARK OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Festive Meeting

AU061724 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 6 November begins a live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall of the festive meeting devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The announcer describes the historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At 1501 GMT the announcer says that "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" have taken their seats at the honorary presidium. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, chairs the meeting. The Bulgarian national anthem is played, followed by the Soviet national anthem.

Nacho Papazov opens the meeting with a few general remarks on the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary and the great working enthusiasm which is engulfing the people today. Afterwards Papazov gives the floor to Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Committee Central Control-Auditing Commission.

Karadzhov begins by describing the historic transformations caused by the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the great economic successes of the Soviet people after the revolution, "successes which are a bright and convincing proof of the advantages of the socialist system."

Further on Stoyan Karadzhov describes the Soviet successes in the areas of culture, education and science, and points to the recent Soyuz flight as proof of the superiority of Soviet science. He stresses that all these successes have been achieved under the "leadership of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the greatest statesman of our time."

Karadzhov goes on to discuss the ideological implications of the October Revolution and its influence on the development of other socialist regimes throughout the world, as well as the role of the USSR in preserving these socialist regimes during their first years of existence and the assistance rendered to them today by the USSR.

Stoyan Karadzhov describes the merits of the Soviet Union in helping the development of the socialist movement in Bulgaria. Soviet assistance to Bulgaria after the establishment of the socialist regime is stressed. In this context Karadzhov mentions the BCP April line, which together with the Leninist legacy "is guiding the creativity of the Bulgarian people." Todor Zhivkov's merit in "implementing the Leninist April line" is emphasized. The successes and achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are described as a result of the cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR, "which serve as examples of socialist internationalism." Karadzhov expresses the gratitude of the Bulgarian people to the "fraternal Soviet people and personally to Comrade Brezhnev, twice hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on everything they have done and are doing for Bulgaria."

Further on Karadzhov describes the working enthusiasm in Bulgaria, caused by the forthcoming 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. In this context he stresses the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of labor. "The Bulgarian people are faced with the exceptionally important task of turning the Eighth 5-Year Plan into a 5-year plan period of technological progress," stresses Karadzhov.

Afterwards Karadzhov goes on to discuss the international situation. The USSR is described as a fighter for peace and main supporter of detente. "Nevertheless, the complex international situation evokes concern," Karadzhov stresses, and blames U.S. imperialism for this situation. The United States is accused of "opposing disarmament and detente, and striving to return to the cold war period." Karadzhov emphasizes that "preserving peace is the most important task of our time." In this context he stresses that despite the complex international situation "the USSR is continuing its peaceful policy throughout the world." He stresses the peaceful proposals of the USSR for solving all international conflicts. The proposals made by the USSR at the recent UN General Assembly session are specifically mentioned.

Karadzhov emphasizes that the socialist countries are following the USSR in conducting peaceful policy. In this context he mentions the decisions of the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. "The aggressive policy of imperialism evokes ever growing protests among the world progressive public," says Karadzhov, and dwells on the importance of the world assembly for peace which took place in Bulgaria in September 1980. He goes on to describe Bulgaria's peaceful policy and demands an "immediate stop of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and solving the conflict by peaceful means." He pledges that Bulgaria will continue its peaceful policy in the Balkans, "something which is in the interest of peace in Europe and the world."

Karadzhov concludes his speech at 1541 GMT by proclaiming that the cause of the October Revolution will live forever.

At 1542 GMT Papazov gives the floor to Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Speaking in Russian Tolubeyev expresses the gratitude of the CPSU "and of Comrade Brezhnev personally" on the warm greetings and wishes. Tolubeyev dwells on the "new era opened by the October Revolution," and the social transformations throughout the world caused by the Leninist ideas. He praises the economic and social achievements of the Soviet regime and credits the CPSU and Leonid Brezhnev for these achievements.

Tolubeyev goes on to discuss the Soviet peaceful foreign policy and points out the Soviet peace proposals and programs as examples of this policy. He describes the "opposition of imperialism to the peaceful policy of the USSR," but stresses that "the existence of the world socialist system is a guarantee of preserving peace in the world."

Later on Tolubeyev extolls the friendship between Bulgaria and the USSR and between the CPSU and the BCP. He stresses Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution to developing this friendship. He describes the economic cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, and stresses the successful development of the comprehensive coming together of the two countries. He concludes his speech at 1600 GMT by greeting the BCP and the Bulgarian people and hailing the Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

At 1601 GMT Nacho Papazov thanks Tolubeyev for his speech, and closes the meeting. The Internationale is played.

The announcer identifies the following persons as being present at the festive meeting: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. The live relay ends at 1602 GMT.

Working People's Parades

AU070915 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 7 November 1980 begins a live relay of the working people's parade on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution from the 9 September Square in Sofia.

The reporter describes the festively decorated 9 September Square and identifies the following leaders at the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov. The reporter adds that Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attends the parade.

After the Internationale is played--but neither the Bulgarian nor Soviet national anthems--the reporter says that the peaceful parade of the working people begins and he describes those marching by.

At 0815 GMT the live relay switches briefly to Pleven, Plovdiv and Varna from where a reporter describes the parades. He says that Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, is attending the Varna parade.

At 0826 GMT the live relay again switches back to Sofia and the reporter praises the achievements of the party and working people. The relay then continues with a musical program and the live relay ends at 0857 GMT.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU061517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on 6 November wreaths of gratitude were laid in Sofia at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the October Revolution and founder of the Soviet state.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; members of the government; secretaries and members of the BNAU Permanent Board and leaders of public and mass organizations.

Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, as well as chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited to Sofia, also attended the ceremony.

A military honor guard presented honors.

BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU062053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, from 28 October to 6 November a delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh led by Mateur Rahman, secretary of the party Central Committee, visited Bulgaria.

During its stay the delegation visited the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, the Academy of Social Science and Social Management at the BCP Central Committee, and the Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia. The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the meeting questions pertaining to further expanding and strengthening the relations between the two fraternal parties were discussed.

Mateur Rahman spoke about the struggle led by the Communist Party of Bagladesh for improving the people's standard of life, defending its democratic rights against the attempts of reaction, and first of all for the immediate release of Mohammad Farhad, secretary general of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, who has been arrested without reason.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH GREAT BRITAIN

AU061642 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA)--The plan signed here today on exchange in culture, education and science between Bulgaria and Britain provides for different forms of cooperation. It covers the period between April 1981 and March 1983.

The two sides will exchange scholarship--holders for post-graduate qualification, researchers, specialists and students. Higher educational establishments will establish direct contacts. The plan provides for exchange of scientific literature and information between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of London. Bilateral symposia will be organized, too. Lecture-readings on the Bulgarian and on the English language and literature will continue [words indistinct] scholars will take part in the seminars on Bulgarian and Slav studies organized in Bulgaria.

Exchange of specialists in culture and the arts is also planned. A more active translation of fiction and other literature will be encouraged in both languages.

The two sides will also encourage the visits of artistic companies, of directors, participation in international festivals in the two countries. They will also assist organization of representative art exhibitions in both countries. Days of Bulgaria in Great Britain have been planned too for September, 1981 dedicated to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Bilateral cooperation will also extend on television, radio and the cinema. Film weeks will be organized and films will be more actively exchanged. The two countries' film archives will cooperate more actively. The possibilities for film coproductions are also being considered.

AGREEMENT, PLAN SIGNED WITH MOZAMBICAN TRADE UNIONS

AU061036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of the national commission for introducing production councils in Mozambique led by Augusto Macamo, permanent executive secretary, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria 1-6 November. The Mozambican trade union delegation acquainted itself with the organization and structure of the Bulgarian trade unions.

Talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council and BCP Central Committee secretary were also held. Today the two delegations signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation and a plan on joint ventures for 1981-82.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH TANZANIA

AU061637 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Nov (BTA)--Bulgarian and Tanzania signed here a scientific cooperation plan for the 1980-82 period which provides for the development of relations in science and education, culture and the arts, health care, physical culture and sports. The document is based on the talks held between the two countries' leaders, Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and president of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere.

Attention in the document is focused on the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Tanzania and the 20th anniversary of independent Tanzania in Bulgaria.

Tanzanian specialists will be trained in the Bulgarian higher and secondary specialized schools. The document also provides for exchange of art and other exhibitions, as well as for guest-performance of folklore ensembles. The contacts between libraries, museums and other cultural institutions will be also expanded. A Bulgarian medical session with an exhibition of the Pharmachim foreign trade company will be organized in Tanzania.

The two countries' cinematographies will establish contacts and ties between the Tanzanian and the Bulgarian literatures and mass media will be expanded.

The document provides for an agreement on the mutual recognition of the diplomas. The question of setting up a Bulgaro-Tanzanian friendship society is being considered. The Tanzanian children will continue to take part in the international "Banner of Peace" children's assembly to be held every year.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES PANAMA'S PRESIDENT

AU031115 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, sent a message of greetings to Mr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama. Warmest greetings and wishes for well-being of the friendly Panamanian people are expressed in the message.

Deep confidence is expressed that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Panama will develop successfully in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Panamanian people, in the interest of cooperation, peace and security in the world.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION--On 3 November the delegation of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society led by (Viktor Pens), member of the society's central leadership and RSFSR minister of meat and dairy industry, which will take part in the celebrations marking the October Revolution anniversary, visited the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The delegation members were briefed on the committee's activities. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 80 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUE ON POLISH SITUATION

Exploitation of PZPR's 'Faults'

LD061956 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is no accident that in the West a comparison is frequently drawn between the present developments in Poland and the so-called Prague spring in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. What failed in this country can step by step and under certain circumstances be realized in present-day Poland: Such is at least the wishful thinking of Western mass media. The aim is the same but in Poland the enemies of socialism are applying more sophisticated and well thought out tactics.

An attempt is being made to create an alternative nonsocialist road by a combination of untenable economic and now even political demands. In this context let us quote a highly competent expert. In March 1968 one of the representatives of the so-called progressive forces in Czechoslovakia, Professor Goldstuecker, said on the Berlin radio: We are at the beginning of a long and not a short process, and we don't want everything in this process to crystallize immediately. We want this process to go beyond the bounds of its own possibilities.

The end of those hopes on the part of Professor Goldstuecker and company taught a lesson to the enemies of socialism at home, abroad, and also in neighboring Poland. In that country they don't proceed as openly as the antisocialist forces did in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Instead they are preparing positions, especially in the trade unions, in mass organizations, and now slowly also in the mass media. The justified criticism of the faults committed by the Polish United Workers Party in building socialist society is being used skillfully, often even for overt attacks on the very principles of constructing this society.

In this the antisocialists have the full understanding of their Western friends, who are liberal both with praise and with dollars which are to maintain in Poland especially the ideological fifth column, various dissident groups and organizations. For example, the leadership of the American reactionary trade unions, the AFL-CIO, is very much engaged in supporting the so-called independent trade unions which are partly controlled by these very antisocialist organizations. According to recent French and later even American press reports, the AFL-CIO has close contacts with the American CIA. According to American press leaks, the CIA has from the very beginning tried to infiltrate various international trade union bodies and used the AFL-CIO's services to this end. It is suspicious to say the least that this very organization poses as a defender of the working class and the trade union movement in socialist Poland

Press on Situation

AU061623 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November on page 7 carries a 1,300-word CTK "ZR"-signed Warsaw dispatch entitled "Dangerous Escalation; Representative of Antifascist Resistance on Antisocialist Forces in the Polish People's Republic; TRYBUNA LUDU Unmasks Their Foreign Allies and Helpers." The dispatch notes the agenda of the 4 November Warsaw session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and its approval of the opinions offered and conclusions drawn during the recent Kania-Pinkowski-Brezhnev-Tikhonov talks, and continues: "Polish-Soviet relations are successfully developing in harmony with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. This is of particularly great significance in the present complicated international situation and the difficult domestic situation in Poland. [paragraph continues]

"The conviction voiced by L. Brezhnev that the communists and other working people of fraternal Poland will be capable of coping with the sharp problems of social and economic development coincides with the will and activity of our party to stabilize the domestic situation in the country.

"The PZPR Central Committee Politburo," the dispatch continues, "has turned to all party organizations so as to make the coming anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a new impulse to further strengthen the ideas of socialism and consolidate the ties of friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The dispatch then reports on the press conference given on 4 November by K. Barcikowski, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. "The stirring up of moods, including the threat of another strike," Barcikowski is reported as stating, "evokes a tense atmosphere and a lack of stabilization in the country." The dispatch notes the economic matters discussed by the Politburo session and continues: "Barcikowski also stated that changes had taken place last week in the functions of first secretaries and the composition of executive bodies of six voivodship committees of the party."

The dispatch deals at length with statements made by the newly elected chairman of the "Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy," Mieczyslaw Moczar, at the 3 November session of the union's main council; Moczar is reported as underscoring the "dangerous adventurist tendency to escalate demands" attributed to the activities of antisocialist forces in Poland, and the need to convince youth that the "union of alliance with the socialist countries, and above all the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union," are the guarantee of Poland's security and future.

The dispatch states: "During the 6 weeks that have passed since the government resolution on the registration of new trade union groupings, 19 new unions have been registered and the Warsaw Voivodship Court is dealing with 30 more proposals." PAP is then cited on Solidarity's appeal to the court over changes in its statutes, and REUTER on the new trade unions's threat of new strikes should the appeal not be granted. The dispatch reports on the 4 November commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU, entitled "The Significance of Words, the Eloquence of Deeds," which deals with "certain opposition groups in Poland and their contacts with leftwing, Trotskyite and Maoist organizations in the West," such as the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR; the periodical SZERSZEN, edited in Paris by "Polish emigree Edmund Baluka;" the "organ of so-called Revolutionary Workers League of Poland (Section IV of the Trotskyite International)" which is reported as urging opposition groups in Poland "to use physical force against legitimate bodies of the people's power," and "in some instances terror"; the "Trotskiyite paper ROUGE, published in France;" and the West German Maoist groups, "known for direct contacts with terrorists," which have "many contacts" particularly with the "antisocialist group usually called by its abbreviation KOR."

The dispatch concludes by citing TRYBUNA LUDU on the "growing role of leftwingers in the ideological 'assistance' of the West to the Polish opposition, which stems from the conviction that, from a psychological viewpoint, their arguments may win greater trust than the usual, already moss-eaten anticommunist slogans."

On the same date, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries on page 7 an 800-word CTK Warsaw dispatch entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU on the Activity of Antisocialist Forces; Pseudorevolutionary Slogans and Instructions From the West." In a slightly different sequence, the paper deals with the same topics as RUDE PRAVO, mentioning in addition the Polish opposition's relationship with "the Dutch Trotskyite weekly DE NIEUWE LINIE," and omits mentioning the agenda of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session, and the Barcikowski press conference.

RECEPTION, RALLIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD060100 Prague CTK in English 2022 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov (CTK)--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party attended a reception given by Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin here Wednesday to mark the 63d anniverary of the Great October Revolution.

(?Also present) were representatives of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet generals and officers. Among the guests were also members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, characteristic of the brotherhood and alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

Olsany Cemetery Commemoration

LD061352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A commemorative ceremony was held at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague today, on the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

To the tune of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and amidst military honors, a wreath from the CPCZ, the president of the republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly, and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was placed at the memorial of the Soviet soldiers who lost their lives while liberating Czechoslovakia, by: Gustav Husak; general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The memory of the fallen heroes was honored also by representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Repblic, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the forces of the Ministry of the Interior and the People's Militia, and representatives of party and state bodies and social organizations of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region.

The memory of the members of the famous Soviet Army was honored also by wreaths placed by officials of the embassy of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia, led by the ambassador, Aleksandr Botvin, with Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtgev, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

The highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and representatives of the various delegations also placed a wreath at the tomb of the Czech and Slovak Red Army servicemen.

The commemorative ceremony ended with the Internationale.

Bratislava Celebrations

LD061330 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution took place in Bratislava today. At the Slavin Cemetery a joint wreath from the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the Government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, was laid by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Viliam Salgovic, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Gejza Slapka, and other representatives.

The Soviet heroes were also commemorated at Bratislava-Slavin by Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, and a wreath was also laid at the memorial by the heads of other consular offices in Bratislava, representatives of the party and state bodies of the Slovak capital and the West Slovak Region.

Prague Rally

AU061740 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech at 1455 GMT on 6 November begins carrying a live relay of a festive rally marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from Lucerna Hall in Prague.

At 1500 GMT, the party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, enters the hall and takes its place in the front row of the VIP dais, arranged in the following order, from left to right: Jindrich Polednik; Josef Haman; Mikulas Beno; Vaclav Hula; Karel Hoffmann; Josef Korcak, Alois Indra; Aleksandr Platonovich Botvin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR; Gustav Husak; Antonin Kapek; Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak; Josef Kempny; Peter Colotka; Milos Jakes; Jan Fojtik; Josef Havlin; and Miroslav Capka, with other party and government officials, guests and officials of the CSSR social and other organizations filling the second and third rows.

The rally opens with the CSSR and USSR national anthems.

At 1505 GMT, Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and head of the Prague city party organization, opens the rally and mentions that a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society has not arrived from the USSR because of bad weather. He then introduces the main speaker of the afternoon, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member.

Hoffmann starts speaking at 1507 GMT. During his 55-minute speech, the camera is trained on the speaker, often cutting to and panning the audience, the greater part of whom are middle-aged and elderly people, with a sprinkling of high-ranking CSSR and Soviet military officers and members of People's Militia in uniform.

At 1604 GMT, the rally is addressed by Soviet Ambassador Botvin, who speaks for 15 minutes.

At 1623 GMT, the rally closes with the Internationale.

Hoffmann Address at Prague Rally

LD062038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1507 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at a mass rally in Lucerna Hall in Prague, marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear Soviet friends! The 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is for the Czechoslovak people an occasion to celebrate, alongside the fraternal nations of the USSR and progressive people of all continents, the greatest revolutionary event in the history of mankind and, at the same time, unequivocally to endorse its legacy.

Every anniversary of this event which marked a turn in history is a testimony of a significant move on the revolutionary path toward the fulfillment of the age-old ideal of constructing a communist society. In the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 7 November 1917, for the first time in centuries and millenia the promise has been fully fulfilled to reply to war between slavers with a revolution of slaves against all and any slavers. We have started this achievement--wrote Lenin on the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution. When, and at what time it will be completed by the proletarians of which nation is not essential. What is essential is that the ice flows have been set in motion, that the way has been opened and mapped out.

The Russian proletariat led by the Leninist party has successfully fulfilled its historic mission when it started on that way which, as the logic of history shows, will be taken by the whole of mankind. It had to overcome enormous difficulties and sufferings, to make, for the victory of socialism, for its defense and upsurge, limitless sacrifices which the working class of no other country will have to suffer in the future.

Our respect and gratitude to the heroic pioneers of socialism who have inaugurated the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism and who have, to a decisive degree, to their credit the fact that the map of the world has been altered from its very foundations and year after year is changing ever more significantly, stems from this fact.

The October Revolution gave an impulse and an instruction for a powerful organizing of forces rejecting capitalism and consciously entering the struggle for the fulfillment of socialist ideas. Under the immediate influence of the Great October there arose a qualitatively entirely new factor in the workers' movement: the world communist movement which has become the most massive and the most influential political force at the present time, the main factor of world development. That is why the ideological and action cohesion of all its parts is of such importance. All communists carry the responsibility for strengthening the unity of the international communist movement, for the development of internationalist solidarity and for the unification of efforts of all revolutionary streams in the present time, in the socialist community, national liberation forces and the working class in capitalist countries.

These powerful revolutionary currents released precisely by the Great October Socialist Revolution have an identical mission: to ensure lasting and just peace, to liberate all subjugated countries from the imperialist yoke and to win for them national and social liberation, while in the capitalist countries, to enable the working class to crush the domination of the monopolies and put an end, once and for all, to capitalist exploitation.

Comrades, 63 years of struggle waged by the Soviet people and the party of Lenin, the standard-bearer of the invincible ideals of communism and peace, are convincing proof of what people can achieve when their labor has been liberated, who have taken the political control of society into their own hands, who have taken upon themselves the responsibility for the destiny of the country and are fulfilling their class and internationalist commitments in an exemplary and bold manner.

Today we are once more recalling the entire Soviet epoch, starting with the conquest of the Winter Palace, followed by the difficult years of the Civil War and armed intervention and by the many years of hostile encirclement, a merciless economic and political blockade, when it was essential to overcome as rapidly as possible traditional backwardness, suppress the resistance of the overthrown exploiters and introduce a socialist organization of society. We were able to see the heroism of the constructive 5-year plans which cemented the first land of socialism and transformed it into an industrial power.

We are still enthralled by the unostentatious heroism, the inexhaustible revolutionary energy and the creative enthusiasm displayed by the Soviet people, who at a time when they could have deservedly enjoyed the fruits of their labor had to take up arms once more after the treacherous attack by Hitler's Germany and wage the most terrible and destructive war ever experienced by mankind and demonstrate their invincibility, the indestructibility of the socialist system and save all mankind from fascist subjugation.

After the victorious war the Soviet people, notwithstanding the nuclear blackmail and the cold war unleashed by the United States, restored their national economy in an unbelievably short time. They placed it back onto a peaceful path and achieved an even more impressive economic, scientific and technical upsurge than in the past. Even though, particularly in the first postwar years, they had to overcome immense difficulties, shortages and poverty, they remained true to internationalist principles under all circumstances and offered generous and truly unstinting fraternal help to those countries whose peoples--under the inspiring influence of the land of soviets--also began to carry out a socialist revolution.

All the socialist countries felt the generosity of this aid which was decisive for their further development. Without the enormous and constant material and intellectual support of the Soviet Union real socialism would today not be what it is; it would not constitute a mighty world socialist system, determining the major trend of developments on our planet.

This fact will forever remain inscribed in the memory of nations. Future generations too will always link the liberation, successes and victories of the people of the whole world with October and its results.

Comrades! The modern history of our people is indivisibly bound with the Great October Socialist Revolution which, by means of its enormous force of attraction and the demands in its program, took by storm, in the literal sense of the word, Europe and other continents after World War I. It offered new prospects for the workers' movement, gave rise to a powerful revolutionary wave and led toward an ever sharper class confrontation in all continents of the world. It forced bourgeois statesmen to respect the influence of October even in the postwar settlement of European affairs. We will never forget that all of this was reflected in the birth of the independent Czechoslovak state too. The Leninist message of Great October spurred the class conscious portion of workers of our lands to close their ranks, to combative actions, and to found the communist party which adhered to the program, political and organizational principles of a party of the new type. Gradually it acquired the boundless wealth of the ideas of Leninism and of the Leninist style of work and formed itself, with such leaders at its head as Bohumir Smeral, Josef Haken, Antonin Zapotocky, and especially Klement Gottwald, into a truly revolutionary vanguard of the Czechoslovak working class in its struggle with capitalism. It became the hope and the conscience of our nations in the pitiless struggle against fascist executioners striving for a physical liquidation of our people. That is why Czechoslovak working people acknowledged it as a tested leading political force which led them on the path of the national and democratic revolution, through Victorious February 1948, to the socialist present. [applause]

All that historic period of almost 60 years filled with the relentless and complicated struggles of our party, confirmed on all points that each and every success, every victory, is bound with a consistent and creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In its revolutionary practice it proceeded from that which was always stressed and uncompromisingly enforced by Lenin--that Marx's theory has turned socialism from a utopia into a science and clarified the true role of a revolutionary party.

Lenin always enjoined proletarians: No inventing of plans for a reorganization of society; no sermons to capitalists and their lackeys about improving the situation of workers; no organizing of conspiracies; but the organizing of the class struggle of the proletariat and the directing of that struggle, whose final aim is the winning of political power by the proletariat and the creation of a socialist society.

The merciless struggle against revisionism, reformism and opportunism which is constantly attacking and negating the fundamental class and internationalist principles of socialism and creates the bridgehead for counterrevolution, for a peace with the bourgeoisie and the preservation of capitalism, is inseparable from this Leninist concept. We ourselves have experienced more than once that socialism is not and cannot be victorious without a firm workers' power, that every success attained in our immense work depends directly on the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the sole science reflecting generally valid laws governing the development of human society and providing an opportunity to transform knowledge into revolutionary deeds by millions of people.

In June 1945, at the very outset of a new historic epoch in our country, Klement Gottwald, with full justification, characterized loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching as the starting point for the successful line and policy in the first phase of the national and democratic revolution and at the same time as the foundation of a correct policy in the era of construction, in the era of socialist construction. This truth of all truths was again pointed out by Comrade Gustav Husak when he summed up the results of the 35 years of immense creative work of our people and the experience accumulated in building a new society in the following terms: The lessons which the party has learned in this great struggle unequivocally demonstrate the universal validity and significance of the Leninist principles of building socialism. Czechoslovak communists in this very period are once again verifying on the basis of their own experience that any retreat from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism leads to serious practical errors and to the loss of revolutionary prospects. This was said by Comrade Husak.

Comrades, from the class essence and the growing intensity of the contemporary ideological struggle it logically transpires that Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--thanks to their steadily growing attractive force and ability to offer guidelines for the solution of all pressing problems of the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle and the establishment of a socially just society--are the major objects of the lowest and most treacherous attacks by our adversaries. Every day we see for ourselves that our enemies are seeking to transform the ideological behest of the Great October, just as their predecessors did while Lenin was still alive, with the ideals of the great revolutionaries and the constantly inspiring revolutionary heritage.

Lenin constantly exposed the most varied historical attempts at belittling and distorting the essence of the teaching of Marx and Engels. He demonstrated that the objective was always to suppress great revolutionaries and their ideas, while these people were still alive, make them the object of the most abject hatred, slanders and lies and, once they were dead, present them as harmless icons, declare them as saints, give their name some sort of glory for the consolation of the oppressed classes and to confuse them while the content of their revolutionary teaching was being extirpated, the revolutionary sharpness was blunted while the teaching as such vulgarized.

This well-paid falsification activity constitutes the main content of the work of the intellectual centers of imperialism. Among its parasites are fallen personalities of the so-called Prague Spring just as are all who place a dividing wall between themselves and Leninism and proletarian internationalism; who disseminate illusions about the policy of imperialism of the United States, defending even NATO, playing into the hands of the hegemony of the Beijing leadership and shamelessly are in league with even the most anti-Soviet forces.

For true Marxists-Leninists--always, at all times, everywhere and in all circumstances--the unchallengeable truth applies that Leninism is an ever-living teaching of the unity of revolutionary words and deeds, of a unity stemming from a creative synthesis of the national and class, patriotic and internationalist, general and particular factors in the development of the entire revolutionary process in all stages of construction of a socialist society. The unity of the program line and political practice possesses in this case a decisive importance for the cohesion of the party and laboring masses, for the success and expansion of creative work. All our activities, our plans and intentions must be consistently tested by the ever valid Leninist principle that as long as there exist national and state [words indistinct] very long, even after the victory of socialism in a world context, the unity of the international tactics of the communist and workers' movement of all countries demands not an elimination of differences, not a wiping out of national differences--because that would at present be a senseless utopia--but requires such an implementation of the main principles of communism, and out of them, first, the setting up of the power of the working class which correctly alters these principles in particular points and correctly adapts them to national and state-national differences and applies them correctly. These clear-sighted conclusions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin are a safe guide for a correct strategy and tactic of the class struggle for the victory of the working class and in the construction of a socialist society. Every country has not only the natural right but also the duty to set the optimal directions and concrete forms of its development on the way to socialism (?and) to include in its program all progressive traditions and particularities of its own national conditions. But naturally, any divergence from general laws has inevitably to be paid for, leads to an accumulation of errors and shortcomings, to a weakening of the values of socialism and to various distortions of a petit bourgeois character which, inevitably, open the floodgates for attempts and activities of the internal and external class enemy. Only a Leninist-like principled relationship toward these general laws can create a safe departure point for a further all-round development of socialism, offer an error-free compass for its immediate and long-term perspectives and for raising its attractiveness and for the fulfilment of its international mission. Only thus can one eliminate the occurrence of a situation which would question or directly endanger the achievements, or even the very existence, of socialism in particular countries.

Comrades, friends! The present day dynamism of the social movement gives rise in international political relations, and in the internal political development of every country, to qualitatively new aspects--a fact which requires a flexibility of approach in the solution of individual problems in every given situation. But the fundamental class views must always and bindingly play a decisive role, and likewise a principled approach to the basic questions of social development must predominate over the solution of questions of a partial character, because sight of the final aim can never be lost. Let us always remember that every contradiction in a socialist social organism, every shortcoming and unresolved problem is immediately exploited by our opponent who has also drawn a lesson from his defeats and adapts his course accordingly. He works with long-term views in mind, asserts with perseverance his long-term strategic plans, exploits our mistakes and pays primary attention especially to nationalism and differences between individual countries of the socialist community.

Yet the enemy overtly reckons with the political wavering of certain sectors of society, with discontent produced by subjectivism, misdemeanors and shortcomings in running political life and by ignoring the interests, requirements and critical comments by the working people. He anticipates that the gradual accumulation of unsolved problems weakens the ties between the party and the masses, gives rise to mistrust in their mind and creates crisis phenomena which produce tension, and politically, economically and ideologically weaken the socialist system, disrupt ties with the fraternal countries and create free scope for the disruptive activity of anticommunist forces.

Such attempts can be faced effectively only by a purposeful implementation of the Leninist principles of building socialism, whose violation is, as a rule, the primary cause of errors and shortcomings in building socialism. On the basis of our own experience we can say that such errors and shortcomings must and can be discerned in good time and overcome in a determined manner, and this not only with a view to the given state of affairs but also against the background of long-term tasks and objectives which we are setting ourselves in the interest of the toiling man and his most innate vital interests.

This demand, too, is an inseparable component of our internationalist responsibility and at the same time our contribution to the consolidation of unity and cooperation with the other socialist countries, in the first place with the Soviet Union, as well as with all progressive forces in the world in their struggle for better and truly humane relations between people, nations and states. [applause]

An expression of these ties is class solidarity and support and help wherever the revolutionary struggle and socialism are experiencing complex developments, complicated even further by the disruptive activity of the class enemy. Lenin did not warn in vain by saying that the transition from capitalism to communism is an entire area of history. He said that until this era ends the exploiters inevitably retain hopes for a restoration and these hopes change into attempts at a restoration. Our own experience gained in the crisis-ridden period, too, confirms that antisocialist forces act as parasites on every manifestation of discontent of the working people produced by failure to solve effectively criticized disorders, by failure to translate into reality well-considered conceptual solutions and these forces are taking advantage of every and any possibility to try and restore the old order.

Socialism, as demonstrated by the entire course of history after the October Revolution, is triumphant in the hearts and minds of an increasing number of people; it has become the conviction and professed belief of hundreds of millions. The socialist system is achieving year after year a more and more dynamic political and economic progress. The international position of the socialist countries, their influence on world developments is growing stronger year after year. The historic initiative is today on the side of socialism which is the paramount source of the steadily growing superiority of the forces of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The very existence of real socialism exerts an active influence on the external and indirectly on the internal conditions of the class struggle in the capitalist states. It is a great honor for us but also a great challenge as well as a reliable guarantee of our future that our fatherland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is a part of this fraternal community based on common interests and objectives. [applause]

We are and remain determined to take a most active share in the just struggle for peace and a communist tomorrow, for a dignified and happy and free life of working man. [applause]

Comrades, the Great October, the victory of the Russian proletariat and the birth of the soviets from the very outset roused the workers all over the world to follow the revolutionary example. Its inspiring influence was accelerated by the emergence of a strong international communist movement and was multiplied by the birth of the community of socialist countries ruled by the working people who create the conditions for the fulfillment of their aspirations, for a happy life in peace, for lasting social and life certainties.

Capitalism on the other hand, is revealing its impotence in solving key social questions of the present day; it is emerging with increasing clarity in the role of the enemy of freedom, democracy and social progress. Especially now when the general crisis of capitalism is becoming more acute, when its antagonistic contradictions have come to a head, the bourgeoisie is determined to use and frequently actually uses the most extreme methods to save its rule, its privileges, profits and wealth. But in spite of all the struggle against exploitation, against the domination of the monopolies, for democracy, for peace and socialism, with the proletariat as its vanguard, it is gaining momentum and intensity in all countries. Efforts to bring about unity of the workers' movement, for the unification of all leftwing and democratic forces is becoming increasingly evident. Communist parties are increasing the ranks of their members, their authority and influence among the masses. In the trade unions, too, the idea of necessary greater activity and more decisive concerted action of all trade union organizations in dealing with the major problems related to the life of the working people, is gaining momentum. And what is even more important, the working class in the capitalist world is becoming increasingly aware that without a class struggle it cannot liberate itself nor can it establish socialism.

We are in full solidarity with the just struggle of our class brothers in the capitalist countries, we are supporting their struggle for their program of anti-imperialist transformations, in defense of the rights and interests of the working people, flouted by big business and its antipopular state apparatus. In our relations with the working class of the capitalist countries we shall at all times act to make an effective contribution to the achievement of their objectives. We maintain that our primary contribution is the successful building of socialism, the development and consolidation of our societies.

Comrades, under the impact of the Great October a mighty national liberation and revolutionary-democratic movement has been kindled in the colonial and dependent countries. The people of the young liberated states understand more and more clearly that without the determined assistance and all-round help of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community they will not be capable of overthrowing the yoke of colonialism, defending their national independence and setting out along the road of an independent and progressive development.

They are becoming increasingly aware that the world of socialism is their natural and selfless ally where they will always encounter understanding and active manifestations of solidarity. On the other hand, the imperialist bourgeoisie, especially in the United States, as well as the multinational monopolies are putting up fierce resistance to the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, seeking to set the various forces, movements and countries against each other and then pursue their neocolonialist policy at the expense of the national liberation movements. Such intentions are at the back of various coups by unlawful governments, individual and mass terror, the installations of the most reactionary fascist military dictatorships which mercilessly assassinate revolutionaries and patriots and ruthlessly persecute every freedom-loving and progressive manifestation.

All these campaigns are backed to an increasing extent by the present Beijing leadership which is making every effort to apply its own hegemonist goals not only vis-a-vis its neighboring countries but in world events as a whole. But no counterrevolutionary attempts of imperialism, or its alliance with the Maoist circles, no white terror, no neocolonialist maneuvers can prevent the inevitable extinction of capitalism, colonialism and all forms of national and social oppression, since they cannot and will not stop the laws of social progress. [applause]

Comrades, the most important question of the present time, a question that is so vitally important that it excites every person on all continents, is the preservation of peace. If we now celebrate the historical anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we cannot fail to mention that the new Soviet workers' and farmers' government adopted immediately after coming into power a decree of peace, thus informing the entire world that it saw the greatest crime against mankind in the continuation of the war that was to decide how weak nations should be divided between the strong nations; the Soviet Government solemnly stated that it was determined immediately to sign the conditions of peace, equally just for all nations without exception--conditions that were designed to lead to stopping the war. This first socialist charter of peace represents to us not only a proof but even the foundation of the indivisible unity of socialism and peace, their mutual interaction and necessity. Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed more than once that for socialism peace was the determining prerequisit facilitating the fulfillment of its goals. He was also aware of the fact that the fo une of the revolution immediately depended on whether peace was protected against the world forces of reaction. In December 1921 he stated at the 9th All-Russian Congress of the Soviets: We say it in front of the entire multimillion mass of the Russian workers and farmers, that we will do everything possible to defend future peace, that we will not refrain from great concessions and sacrifices in order to defend this peace. There is, however, a borderline beyond which it is impossible to go. We shall not allow anybody to take peace treaties without seriousness, we shall not allow any violation of our peace work. On no account will we allow this and we will all come to the defense of our existence. So said Lenin.

Just how convincing this message of a determined will, reason and humanism sounds and how topical it speaks even to the present time. The consistent community stems from the very foundations of socialism. It is the highest principle of its foreign policy, a principle that reflects the interests of all nations of the world. For this reason the Soviet state implemented, from the very first days of its existence, firmly and uncompromisingly, an international-political line aimed at securing peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and at averting the threat of a world war. This line is on no account a reflection of any tactics, it is a clear strategic line fully expressed in the program of peace, freedom and independence of nations, the programs of the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU and enshrined in the new constitution of the Soviet Union.

Our aim, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation between all states of the world. We shall tirelessly fight for the achievement of this aim, we shall spare no forces and energy. Socialism brings peace to nations and peace creates the necessary conditions for a further efflorescence of socialism. And as was stressed already by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, it paves for our influence a path that is a hundred times greater and broader. Peace and peaceful relations between nations, based on equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation, render more difficult the activities of forces favoring a war of the world reaction, help the development of the national liberation democratic movements and open the way for social progress on the whole of our planet. A consistent policy of peace, as pursued by the USSR, is today, in an age of missiles, thermonuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, which represent a threat to the very existence of mankind, of truly vital importance. The tireless, peace-producing initiatives of the USSR are borne out, among other things, by the fact that in the UN organization the USSR has already tabled more than 100 proposals relating to a ban on nuclear arms, limitation of the arms race and disarmament. At the last meeting of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact in May this year the socialist countries proposed further important steps aiming at a development of political and military detente in the European Continent, a number of measures to stop the arms race and for a general improvement of the political climate in the world.

Such an attitude is in sharp contrast with the course of imperialist circles, especially of the United States, which impairs the policy of detente and ever more tries to transfer the focal point of its expansionist policy as close as possible to the borders of the USSR. In accordance with the plundering interests of the military-industrial complex it steps up rearmament, year after year increases the number of military bases, increases the numbers of armed forces and constantly increases military expenditures. Let us imagine what great, useful and humane achievements it would be possible to effect if these enormous means would be used for the benefit of mankind. Socialism has a vital interest in it because if it has to build forces of military defense nobody profits from it. On the contrary, the people are forced to make large sacrifices and do without new, necessary needs. But we have to take into consideration a reliable defense because imperialism, in the throes of internal contradictions and crises, would not hesitate if it had the chance to win, to throw mankind into an atomic war and thus cause the destruction of the socialist world. But luckily, it does not possess this chance. The powerful peace obstacle represented by the USSR, the socialist community, the world communist movement, the international working class, the national liberation movement as well as the other peaceful streams, have sufficient forces to defend peace and have the necessary conditions for a further progressive development in the world. After all, there has never yet been on our planet such a mighty camp of antiwar forces, never yet has the potential of the world-wide struggle for peace been so powerful, as today.

Comrades! The bequest of Great October permeates the entire 60-year-old history of our party. With it are linked all its successes, all the victories (?and) historic lessons in individual stages of the class struggle and the period of construction.

The attitude to the bequest of Great October is linked for us with a fraternal relationship with the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was its executor and which now turns it into the shape of real socialism and communism, which during the entire time of its existence bore high the burning torch of proletarian internationalism.

In the eyes of all contemporary revolutionaries and all honest and peaceloving people the party of Lenin embodies the vanguard force of social progress, and it is above all to its credit that imperialism is irreversibly losing the possibility of forcing its will on the nations and the broad mass of the people who are becoming more and more aware of their strength as well as their responsibility and are taking their destiny into their own hands. An increasing number of working people throughout the world are finding out for themselves that the establishment and intensification of relations of fraternal internationalist solidarity with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party is in their class and national interest. [applause]

We, Czechoslovak communists, declare openly that Gottwald's dictum that one's attitude to the party of Lenin is the touchstone of revolutionary internationalism, of deeds, of the genuine and credible character of one's attitude to socialism, of determination to the struggle against imperialism and its reformist supporters has become neither outdated nor commonplace. Such a pure relationship is a crystallizer which separates the honest and true champions of revolution and socialism from the false wavering opportunist revisionist, nationalist fellow-travellers and adversaries of the revolutionary process.

On the other hand, it has been proven time and again that in the Soviet people we have the best and most loyal friend, that the closest possible ties have been established between our own and the Soviet people, based on class brotherhood, mutual socialist solidarity and profound understanding of the common interests and goals of building socialism and communism.

The firm and unshakable community of our own and the Soviet people came into being at a time when our republic was threatened by Nazi Germany and more particularly during the years of the war against fascism. It crystallized during the memorable days of May 1945 and matured throughout the period when we were laying the foundations of socialism, building a new society on them with utmost energy.

The unstinting aid of the Soviet people and their Communist Party was always our greatest security on which we were able to rely in every situation, when things were going well, when we came up against difficulties or had to deal with complex and challenging tasks as well as in the most difficult times. We consider the brotherhood of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people as the most invaluable treasure. That is why we will spare no effort in multiplying, enriching this treasure which must be handed down from generation to generation as an inalienable fundamental value of our freedom, independence and the further successful development of the CSSR. [applause]

Soon, 10 years will have passed since one of the most significant documents of our party was adopted: "The Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." The appeal it contains resounds till this day as words of an indestructible oath, and I quote: We are a firm component of the world socialist community. Our successes in the past as well as our path forward are closely linked with the first land of socialist revolution, the USSR. Without its help we could not solve and master the kind of complicated and immense tasks placed on the agenda in our country by socialist development in the past and today. Having learned our lesson from bitter experience in the past, we will defend as the apple of our eye the legacy of the progressive forces of our nations as well as the alliance with the USSR--the guarantee of our national, social and state securities. End of quotation from the lessons. [applause]

This conviction of ours is enhanced by the awareness that the USSR represents today an invincible fortress which was and is the hope and the shield of all progressive forces of the present time, against which all attempts at a counterrevolutionary restoration are always broken, as well as attempts to stop the historic advance of socialism, progress and peace.

The mighty economic upsurge of the USSR, its outstanding successes in science and technology, which give to the current scientific-technical revolution a socialist content and serve the well-being of man, together with the spiritual and moral values of the Soviet society, guarantee for the country of Great October a primacy and a vanguard position in the development of human civilization. The coming CPSU 26th Congress, in preparation for which the fraternal Soviet people live today, welcoming it with working enthusiasm, creative efforts and heroic deeds on sites for the contruction of communism which deserve admiration, will undoubtedly bring a further contribution. In all these respects the USSR remains for us an inspiring example which we acknowledge and where we find impulses for our further development. We proudly reiterate from this tribune today Gottwald's idea that we constantly go to Moscow to learn and that today too we can learn much there. [applause]

Comrades: It is with this awareness that we will go in April next year to the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. Our party is preparing its congress with justified pride at results achieved but also with full understanding of the exacting aspect of the coming tasks and with the determination to fulfil in the future too its responsibility for the further successful development of our socialist homeland. In the course of its preparation we must always revert to the "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development" and its ever valid conclusions.

Into this document, which has played an enormous role in the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character and political unity as well as capacity of the party to act, and also in the consolidation of our socialist society, wrote with profound conviction: The lessons from great tests, struggles and hard combats, commit our party, every communist, every upright socialistically thinking citizen of our country, to uphold and develop socialism and never to allow anyone to be a threat to it, even if it is concealed behind beautiful words and slogans. This is our revolutionary, national, class and internationalist duty. [applause]

When Comrade Husak, at the October session of the party Central Committee, spoke about the congress preparations he rightly stressed what irreplaceable importance for successful progress in socialist construction lay in party unity and its leading role in society, its close bonds with the people, its faithfulness to ideas of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, its scientifically-based program of development of socialism which will gain support among broad strata of the working people.

The 1980's will place increased demands on all party activity and that is why the application of its leading role, the standard of its organizational, operational and control activity as well as cadres work, its ideological impact, its ability to generalize and promote practical socialist construction and map out the direction of solving new tasks must be raised to an even higher level.

All this means that the style and methods of party work must be further improved, an atmosphere of active initiative must be created, as well as of criticism and self-criticism, collective decision-making and personal responsibility in securing the party line in all spheres. The demand for a high quality of all work further means, as stressed at the 18th session of our party's Central Committee, discerning far more acutely the subjective aspects of our difficulties and shortcomings and eliminating their causes far more consistently. It means solving more energetically urgent conceptual and practical tasks, especially in production, implementing the intensification process of expanding the economy on the basis of scientific and technical integration and further developing economic cooperation with the USSR. It means attaining higher quality, efficiency and economy, overcoming routine and inertia more rapidly and decisively.

All this requires a more purposeful intensification of the struggle to transform the way of thinking for the most responsible approach to the interests of the whole of society. Today we can already state with joy that the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress is accompanied by a wide mobilization of the forces of the party and society, by great activity and initiative of the working people who are beginning to fulfill highly demanding tasks.

Comrades, friends: We can and will master all impending tasks if we remain unflinchingly true to the Marxist-Leninist scientific teaching about the revolutionary transformation of the world, if we remain unflinchingly true to the heritage of Great October. On the eve of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we greet the heroic Soviet people and wholeheartedly wish them further successes in building a communist society. [applause]

With admiration we recall all their victories on the battlefield of free and creative work which has transformed their country into an invincible power of socialism and peace. We recall with utmost esteem and love their immense sacrifices and merits in the struggle against the worst enemy of progress and peace, world imperialism. With the most cordial comradely greetings to their vanguard, the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we send the assurance that Czechoslovak communists will always march faithfully by the side of the heirs of Great October just as our working people will be a reliable class ally of the Soviet people in the common fight for peace and communism. [applause]

This brotherhood which represents the guarantee and certainty for the present and happy fortune of our country and its people has been cemented by history. We shall protect it unswervingly in the knowledge that it is and remains the pillar of our freedom and the fundamental prerequisite of the implementation of the lofty objectives we are setting ourselves.

Long live the revolutionary heritage of Great October and the immortal work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin! [applause] Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause] Long live the militant brotherhood of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people! [applause] Long live the CPCZ and the CPSU! [applause]

LORINCZ SEES U.S. AS EXPLOITING HOSTAGE CRISIS

AU071031 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 80 p 7

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "Is It Only a Matter of Hostages?: About Relations, Not Only Between the United States and Iran"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A year ago when the American Embassy in Tehran was seized and diplomats were taken hostage we wrote in our paper that we do not consider such a violation of diplomatic immunity to be a suitable means of settling conflicts with another country. However, at the same time we wrote that Iran was being exposed to extensive imperialist destabilization action, the objective of which was to prepare for a reversal in the country and for setting up a pro-American, pro-Western regime, and that even military aggression against Iran could not be ruled out. Even official American representatives made no secret of that, even prior to the seizure of the embassy. Such tension created nervousness in the country, nervousness of the type that is not only difficult to restrain but that also leads to not exactly the most fortunate decisions and solutions. To that must be added that at that time, just as today, a process of differentiation was going on in the country (and the attitude toward the issue of hostages was part of the process) among forces which brought about the revolutionary reversal in the country last February and have varied notions on the order of priority of problems awaiting solution and on the method of their solution; that is, on what the country should look like in future.

We do not write this to brag that "we said that long ago" but to say now, when the question of releasing or trying the employees of the American Embassy in Tehran is being raised anew, that American-Iranian relations are not merely a matter of the hostages. Something more and more important is involved here, things which should be drawn attention to again because it seems that some of them are being forgotten. The Iranian-Iraqi conflict undoubtedly contributed to it as well as the hostage affair, which was stirred up again in the last few days, designed, among other things, to depict Carter as a "concerned and resolute" president.

First of all, the antimonarchy and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran was not and is not--despite the important organizing and leadership role of the Muslim Shi'ite clergy--a religious affair. Under the Iranian monarchy, under a cruel repressive regime, conditions for a dialogue about the situation in the country existed, in fact, only in mosques. That was also where the struggle for change was being prepared. A study group of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (No 2/1980) noted: "THE RELIGIOUS TINGE OF THIS STRUGGLE, CONNECTED WITH SPECIFIC HISTORICAL CONDITIONS, DID NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE INDIVIDUAL MAJOR DRIVING FORCES OF THE STRUGGLE--THE WORKERS CLASS, FARMERS, THE URBAN PETTY BOURGEORISE, INTELLIGENTSIA, STUDENTS, WOMEN--LOST THEIR ROLES." So much for a brief characterization of the Iranian revolutionary process, which is typified by a high-level of mobilization of the people's masses.

Now let us say a few words about whether Iran, by holding the hostages, drove itself into isolation because it created "pretexts" for increased U.S. military presence in the area.

This spring there was testimony from U.S. political circles to the effect that last September and October the possibility of a seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran was pointed out to President Carter. Carter manipulated the situation in such a way that the possibility became a reality--HE NEEDED A PRETEXT TO BLOCK IRANIAN ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AGGRAVATE THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ISOLATION AND BLOCKADE OF IRAN, INTO WHICH THE NEW IRANIAN REGIME VERY PURPOSEFULLY WAS DRIVEN BY IMPERIALIST FORCES EVEN BEFORE THAT. At the same time he wanted to "intimidate" his Western European allies and to bring them into a line subordinated to a "resolute" American command "protecting the West's vital interests in the Persian Gulf."

And what about the American military presence in the area? IN 1943 (YES, IT IS NOT MISTAKE: IN 1943) THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION DECLARED SAUDI ARABIA A COUNTRY THAT IS "OF VITALLY IMPORTANT SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES" (CARTER IS ONLY A PLAGIARIST OF HISTORY). A year later the American magazine FORTUNE wrote: "WITH GREATEST PROBABILITY WE WILL STAY IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST (THAT IS, NOT ONLY IN SAUDI ARABIA BUT IN THE WHOLE AREA, INCLUDING IRAN) AND WILL DEFEND OUR POSITIONS BY MILITARY FORCE AND ECONOMIC MEANS."

What are the reasons for this combined military-economic "interest" of the United States in the area? It suffices to cite a few figures documenting, among other things, that the large multinational oil monopolies, in which American capital has a decisive share, are making the greatest profit precisely in the Near and Middle East. INTO THE OIL INDUSTRY OF THIS AREA THEY INVEST ONLY 5.3 PERCENT OF THEIR TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE PROCESSING, TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CRUDE OIL ABROAD BUT THEY MAKE THERE 62.5 PERCENT OF THE PROFITS OF ALL THEIR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. The Pentagon buys about 34 million tons of crude oil annually; about half of that amount it acquires from the area--American warships in the Mediterranean, in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific are being supplied with it; the American Army during its aggressive war in Vietnam was also supplied from there (to be specific, from Iran). Last but not least there is the fact that--as the American military expert L. Martin wrote--the Near and Middle East "could become the base for military action against the Soviet Union."

These are, so to say, the "mainstay" of the United States approach not only toward Iran but, in fact, toward all countries and peoples of the region located on the common border of Europe, Asia and Africa. Even though Washington has recently declared, in assessing the Iranian parliament's four conditions for the release of the American hostages, that the first of them is the easiest to fulfill-namely that the United States not interfere in Iran's internal affairs--because the United States has promised and observed it in the past, such a declaration is utterly hypocritical. In September 1978 the shah ordered his troops to fire on the demonstrating people's masses, and Jimmy Carter in the office of the President of the United States called him, praised him and encouraged him to continue in the same way. It was neither the first nor the last time. NO, WE DO NOT WANT TO UNDERRATE EVEN FOR A MOMENT THE FATE OF THE 52 AMERICAN HOSTAGES, BUT IT IS EQUALLY INADMISSIBLE TO FORGET EVEN FOR A MOMENT THE FATES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, ENTIRE NATIONS, WHOSE LIVES AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IS TRYING TO JUGGLE AND MANIPULATE AND WHICH IT WANTS, ABOVE ALL, TO EXPLOIT ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF ITS OWN UNSCRUPULOUS PROFITEERING INTERESTS.

BRIEFS

WINTER WHEAT SOWING--Farmers in South Moravia have completed winter wheat sowing on the planned area of 179,306 hectares. In North Bohemia, winter wheat has been sown on 78 percent of the planned 52,200 hectares to date. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ON REELECTION

LD051500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today sent his best wishes and congratulations to Helmut Schmidt on his reelection as federal chancellor of the FRG.

SOVIET ARMED FORCES HOLD FESTIVE MEETING IN WUENSDORF

LD070818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Potsdam, 6 Nov (ADN)--A festive meeting was held by the supreme command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany in Wuensdorf near Berlin on Thursday to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. The meeting was attended by SED Politburo members Horst Dohlus and Erich Mueckenberger.

A message of congratulations signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph notes that under the time-tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the peoples of the GDR and the USSR have become allies, comrades-in-arms and friends, who constantly develop and deepen their cooperation.

In a festive speech Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, described the relations between the GDR and the USSR as an example of internationalism in action. He noted that even in the face of the course of confrontation pursued by the United States and its NATO partners, the Soviet Union is continuing its clear and sincere policy of peace and is working to strengthen the security of nations and for broad international cooperation.

SED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS WITH ISRAELI COMMUNISTS

LD070304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2114 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 Nov (ADN)--An SED Central Committee delegation led by Otto Funke, member of the SED Central Committee and chief secretary of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, is currently visiting Israel at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party.

On Thursday the GDR delegation had its first exchange of views with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party led by Wolf Ehrlich, chairman of the Central Control Committee.

During its stay the SED delegation will be briefed on the struggle of the Israeli communists against the policy of the ruling circles, for peace, democracy and social progress.

FELFE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA

LD061414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 6 Nov (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Werner Felfe, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk Executive, arrived in Geneva on Thursday at the invitation of the Swiss Party of Labour (PDAS) Central Committee. The GDR guests were cordially welcomed at the Geneva-Cointrin International airport by the general secretary of the PDAS, Armand Magnin, and Politburo member of the PDAS Central Committee, Hansjorg Hofer.

During a 7-day visit, the delegation is to hold official talks with the PDAS leadership and acquaint itself with the work of this fraternal party in several cantons.

HORIZONT INTERVIEW OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLICY

AU051945 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 44, 1980 pp 14, 15

[Regine Theek interview with Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party: "For Peace in Southeast Asia: Concerns of Vietnam's Foreign Policy"--date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: What are the current main tasks of Vietnamese foreign policy?

Nguyen Co Thach: Our primary foreign policy task is preserving peace and containing the danger of war. Today China not only threatens the peace and security of our country, it also constitutes a danger to the other countries of Indochina. The SRV policy is aimed at healing the wounds of almost 30 years of war, and at establishing domestic and external conditions for building socialism in Vietnam and reliably defending the country.

But Vietnam's foreign policy is likewise aimed at supporting the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence and socialism. The most urgent and immediate thing for us, however, is the struggle for a peaceful and stable situation in Southeast Asia that enables all countries in that region to erect a modern infrastructure.

HORIZONT: What does the SRV specifically undertake in the struggle for ensuring peace in Southeast Asia? How were the recent initiatives received by the international public?

Nguyen Co Thach: For securing peace, it is indispensable in our region to further consolidate the solidarity among the Indochinese countries. This has been and remains the decisive factor for repelling aggression by imperialist and other reactionary forces. The past 35 years have proven this.

At the same time, together with all peace-loving forces, we must isolate the most aggressive quarters in Asia. I am referring to the Beijing reactionaries who are allied with U.S. imperialism. We will not permit them to drive a wedge between the Asian states. Only if they succeed in splitting these countries and in pushing us into an open confrontation, for example between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries, can they realize their hegemonistic aims. We are tirelessly struggling, together with the other Southeast Asian countries, to establish a zone of peace and stability. It applies to our region also that countries with different social systems must live in peaceful coexistence. They should always try to settle controversies by means of negotiations.

This is also the content of the Vientiane statement of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos this July. The SRV memorandum published soon afterwards explains in detail the common stance of the three countries concerning the topics discussed in Vientiane. We make it clear in this document, for example, where the current unstable situation in Southeast Asia stems from. We prove that the state of war which lasted almost 35 years, and whose consequences can be felt even today, is something for which imperialism is undoubtedly to blame. This applies to both French and U.S. imperialism. Thus, we resolutely oppose the Chinese argument, under which the world is to believe that the current complicated situation in Southeast Asia is only the outcome of the existence of a new Kampuchea and of Vietnam's policy. Furthermore, in our memorandum the positions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were compared with those of Thailand. We illustrate quite openly that the position of the three Indochinese states serves the purpose of bringing about peace and stability. The position of the other side, however, is downright absurd, and aimed at interfering in our affairs and spreading unrest.

The results of our most recent foreign minister' conference are finding the full support of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries as well as of the broad public in Western countries. Significantly. It has been China and Thailand that have strictly rejected the four-point proposal offhand. But this initiative has been generally received with attention outside these countries. Points one and four elicit great attention. The first involves setting up a demilitarized zone along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. The fourth point concerns proposals for settling the difficulties listed by Thailand--which according to Thai spokesmen consists of the fact that the kingdom has not yet recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea and hence does not see itself in a position to conduct negotiations with it. The four-point proposal once again demonstrates the good will and sincere desire of the three countries of Indochina for peace and understanding. But the negative reactions of China and Thailand show the stand of the other side on these vital issues. Quite a few people believe that this initiative has driven China and Thailand into passivity and isolation.

HORIZONT: Where do you see the value of a discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia at the current UN General Assembly as proposed for the agenda by Vietnam?

Nguyen Co Thach: The desire of the Southeast Asian states is for calm and peace, and we hope that the 35th UN General Assembly brings us closer to that aim. A debate about the problems of our region conducted by us would enable the Indochinese countries to express their views unadulterated to the world forum, and would help to clearly distinguish between lies and the truth. But we are not cherishing any illusions about the effect of such a debate because we know that the enemy constantly attacks our peace policy.

HORIZONT: How do you assess Vietnam's relationship with the ASEAN member countries?

Nguyen Co Thach: The relations between our country and ASEAN--this is a question that can only be understood if one goes back in history. When the French waged their war against us and when later the Americans invaded our country, most of today's ASEAN member states stood on the aggressors' side, and even made common cause with them. I am referring to such countries that made their territory available to the enemies of Vietnam, enabling them to conduct their attacks against us. Some of the countries associated in ASEAN even sent their troops against us, and together with the Americans waged a war of aggression against our people. The attitude of the ASEAN countries vis-a-vis our country must be assessed in a differentiated manner. Some of them are striving today for normal relations with us, while others are adopting an unambiguously intransigent attitude. But compared with former times, their attitude must naturally be regarded as more realistic.

Indonesia restored its diplomatic relations with us as early as 1 year after the defeat of the French colonialists in Vietnam. The other four ASEAN countries--Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines--waited until we had driven the Americans from our soil. Only then did they establish normal relations with us. We are ready to forget the past and to orient ourselves toward a future of understanding. This is what we have always emphasized. Seen this way, it is now the turn of the ASEAN countries to create trust in their policy.

HORIZONT: China has recently rejected another SRV proposal for negotiations. How does your country assess Beijing's policy vis-a-vis Vietnam?

Nguyen Co Thach: During the colonial war of the French, and also afterwards at the time of the U.S. aggression, on the one hand China supported us and on the other attempted to abuse our people's blood for implementing its own objectives. Beijing wanted to turn us into a tool of its expansionist policy. But we did not permit this nor do we permit it today. The Beijing leadership has not abandoned its objectives up to the present day, and as before tries to harness us to its cart. [paragraph continues]

In doing so it shrinks neither from threats of war nor from war itself. It is provoking incidents aimed at destroying our internal system, and openly allies itself with U.S. imperialism and other hostile forces.

One must differentiate, however. Our people regard the Chinese people as their friends because the policy of the Chinese rulers also conflicts with the objective interests of the Chinese people. Our proposals for a businesslike treatment of the problems between the two countries were repeatedly rejected by China. And thus we see no chance at the present time for solving the controversial issues. But some day these people must realize that their policy of expansionism and hegemonism has foundered. They will then be forced to negotiate with us. This has happened between Vietnam and France, as well as between us and the United States, and it will be no different with China.

HORIZONT: Do you regard the alliance between China and the United States as a danger for Vietnam?

Nguyen Co Thach: Naturally yes, this liaison between the two states constitutes a considerable threat to our country; but not only for Vietnam, it is also a danger for Kampuchea and Laos, for peace and stability in all of Southeast Asia and the world at large. Only because this alliance exists did China, in February 1979, have the chance to attack us. We are of the opinion that the forees of peace and democracy throughout the world must be vigilant in order to thwart the machinations of this alliance.

HORIZONT: The United States and other imperialist states have failed to push the SRV into isolation, even though massive attempts at discrimination were not lacking. To what causes do you trace your success?

Nguyen Co Thach: It was only in 1979 that Beijing and Washington vociferously started a campaign against Vietnam. It naturally is possible to mislead part of the public for some time, and a certain success of such slander campaigns cannot be denied. But in the long run they are doomed to failure. Let us only take the reality in Kampuchea, or Vietnam's consistent peace policy. As time goes by increasingly more people recognize who are the real culprits of the tense situation in Southeast Asia. They see through the propaganda of bourgeois media that are specially aimed at discrediting Vietnam. Vietnam has many friends and sympathizers in the world. This is quite natural and stems from the fact that the basic national interests of our country are also those of other peoples struggling for peace and independence. To attack Vietnam also means attacking the interests of many other peoples.

Another cause of the failure of Vietnam's adversaries is the strengthening of the peace forces throughout the world. These forces have always vigorously supported us, and even today are displaying their solidarity with us.

HORIZONT: What is your impression of the development of relations between the GDR and Vietnam, particularly since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation on 4 December 1977?

Nguyen Co Thach: The friendship between the two countries has a tradition. Our relations are not based on some selfish interests of one side, but the benefit of both sides. This collaboration has favorably developed since the conclusion of the friendship treaty. The document marks a new degree of community. As a matter of fact it is the first treaty of such nature concluded by Vietnam with a socialist fraternal country. It also stood the test during the time of the Chinese war of aggression in February 1979. The political, economic scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries constitutes an important factor in creating the material-technical base of socialism in Vietnam, and therefore is highly respected by us.

TISCH RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD070324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN)--Harry Tisch, chairman of the Executive Committee of the GDR trade union organization FDGB, received a trade union delegation from Mozambique led by Augusto Macamo, commissioner of production councils, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Thursday. During the exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Harry Tisch briefed the visitors on the diverse tasks of the FDGB in the further fashioning of an advanced socialist society and on the initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

Augusto Macamo reported on the present situation in Mozambique and briefed the GDR on the strengthening and further expansion of the trade union movement in his country. Discussions were also held on how the trade unions can play a still more active part in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. Both sides declared their solidarity with the peoples fighting against apartheid and racism in Southern Africa.

SCIENTISTS MAKE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE GRAIN YIELDS

DW061543 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 5 Nov 80

["Commentary of the Day" by Prof Dr Hansgeorg Steikhardt, director of the Institute for Grain Research of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences]

[Text] In the coming days we will be winding up the sowing of about 2 million hectares of land to grain. This forms an important cornerstone for the harvest of 1981. Grain is (?the basis of nourishment) of man. It covers a great portion of man's requirement in calories. In livestock breeding it is likewise indispensable because of its high nutritive value. For our republic, too, grain is of great importance. Each year between 2.5 and 3 million tons are needed for the production of baked goods, cereals and many other products. Livestock production requires about 8 million tons in the form of grain, grist, bran or as a component for mixed fodder and [word indistinct].

The working people of our socialist agriculture have always made a great effort to increase grain yields. The present grain production of 9 to 9.5 million tons a year on the average, however, is not sufficient to cover demand. It is necessary to import between 2 and 3 million tons, and this predominantly from capitalist countries.

Grain plays an essential role in the controversy with imperialism. What imperialism tries to do is link political conditions with the trade in grain so as to use grain as a weapon. This position of grain makes it imperative to further increase production in our republic. Under our conditions the means to achieve this end are the increase in and the stabilization of the per-hectare yields and improved qualities through socialist intensification, above all through the accelerated application of scientific-technical progress.

The grain acerage, in contrast, cannot be enlarged at will because other important products must be produced on the land. We scientists of the [name indistinct] Institute for Grain Research have always considered it the primary goal of our activities to contribute to greater output in grain production by means of our research results. During the past 5 years 11 grain and corn strains and another vegetable strain were cultivated within the framework of the plant selection associations. New strains are highly important for grain production as they represent an inexpensive intensification measure since their cultivation does not require any investments or any additional input.

By means of a system of shortening the generating period it has been possible to achieve the rapid supply of new strains. Cultivation techniques adapted to the new strains introduced these new strains without interruption. More than 40 testing and rapid identification methods were standardized in our laboratories. Jointly with other scientific institutes we explored new measures of intensification for grain cultivation such as, for instance, subdividing nitrogen fertilization, sowing grain by air, setting up roadways in grain fields in order to (?promote) control systems and pest control measures.

Jointly with workers of the agricultural machine industry and with LPG peasants technologies for the grain and straw harvest and of straw storage were developed. [Few words indistinct] the grain yields in our partner farms and always scored greater output rates as against comparable farms.

Formerly the per hectare yields came to 25 to 27 quintals on the average; today they amount to as much as between 36 to 37 quintals. In former times one laborer produced 1/2 quintal per hour; today the output amounts to 2 to 3 quintals.

We are not satisfied with these results, however. We are aware that it is necessary to score further scientific headway regarding the needed output increase in grain production that would contribute to the economic potential of our state. New strains promising great yields, better solutions of [word indistinct] of the production procedure, and a flawless transfer of the results into practical application, therefore, are the most important targets of our activities.

We devote enhanced attention to international cooperation. The cooperation with our Soviet friends in (?Mironovska, Minsk/Shatino, in the Kuban region of Odessa) as well as with the institutes of the other CEMA countries multiplies our forces and will lead to further, jointly developed grain and corn strains and jointly prepared methods for the intensification of research and grain production. The tasks of research and transfer into practical application assigned to us will be fulfilled on our part in keeping with the new yardsticks of the eighties, in good quality and in strict observance of schedules. We agrarian scientists, too, are giving our best for the 10th party congress.

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, 29 Oct (ADN)--In the mining region of the Mozambique province of Tete a complex for care of the miners and the provisions of cultural amenities is being built with donations from the people of the GDR. The GDR solidarity committee has made M25 million available for this purpose. Minister of State Oscar Monteiro said in Maputo Tuesday during a meeting with Kurt Roth, member of the GDR solidarity committee presidium, that this valuable assistance was an expression of the GDR's constant internationalist solidarity with the people of Mozambique. He stressed that this attitude of the GDR was also reflected today in support for the young and emergent working class of his country. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 29 Oct 80 LD]

CONSULAR TREATY WITH ECUADOR--Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--A consular treaty between the GDR and Ecuador has been signed in Quito. It will help deepen the friendly relations between both states and promote their cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 20 Oct 80 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA--Managua, 20 Oct (ADN)--A long term economic, industrial and science-technology cooperation agreement between the GDR and Nicaragua was signed in Managua on the weekend. It sets out the areas in which economic cooperation between both countries is to be expanded and deepened in the years ahead. It was signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Sachse and Henry Ruiz, a member of the FSLN National Executive and minister of planning. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 20 Oct 80 LD]

LEADERS MARK OBSERVANCE OF GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Ceremony at Liberty Square

LD061440 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being commemorated throughout the country. Our reporter Gabor Domobovari is now in Liberty Square in Budapest.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the state banner of the Hungarian People's Republic was hoisted at a military ceremony in Lajos Kossuth Square in front of the Parliament. The Hungarian national flag and the red banner of the workers' movement were hoisted with military honors at the Liberation Monument on Gellert Hill. Here, in Liberty Square, the opening of the ceremonious occasion was announced at 1000 by a fanfare of trumpets. In spite of the rain, several hundred inhabitants of the capital came to the Soviet Heroes' Monument to attend the wreath-laying ceremony in the square decorated with Hungarian, Soviet and Red flags.

Following the guards' report and the strains of the Soviet and Hungarian anthems, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Central Committee of the MSZMP by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth; on behalf of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic by Pal Losonczi and Dr Rezso Trautmann; and on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel. Wreaths were laid at the monument by, among others, representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Trade Union Council and representatives of the USSR Embassy in Hungary. The wreath of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, was laid by Colonel-General Ivanov, Lieutenant-General (Chesnykh) and Lieutenant-General Zaytsev. The festive occasion was attended by several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government and by numerous other leading personalities from political, economic, cultural and social life. Many leaders and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest attended the ceremony.

After the wreath-laying, the strains of the Internationale and the march-past by the guard of honor marked the end of the commemorative meeting here at the Soviet Heroes' Monument in Liberty Square.

Presentation of Awards

LD061434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] To mark the 7 November anniversary, awards are now being presented in the Parliament Building. We go over to Julia Tardos in the Cupola Hall of Parliament.

[Begin Tardos recording] The Cupola Hall of Parliament has welcomed more than 100 guests with the usual festive mood. Now, at 1200, as Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council has noted, those outstanding in their work are being greeted in accordance with our fine traditions by being given distinctions and thus receiving awards from the Presidential Council.

On the anniversary of Great October, the history of the revolution that took place 63 years ago is not only an experience infusing the young generation with commitment and faith but it is also the source for historical experiences and the laws of history. Every people wage their struggle for a society free of exploitation under particular historical conditions and within the framework of national traditions. However, the experiences of the Great October Socialist Revolution can be generalized and will have validity forever. The legacy of the October Revolution is something that we regard as our own and we are realizing in practice its fundamental principles, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, said just a few moments ago.

Incidentally, he is now congratulating those who have been decorated, and he is about to hand over, here in the Cupola Hall of Parliament, the Order of Merit of Socialist Hungary to 15 people for outstanding work. The awards will be presented in a few seconds to Istvan Balogh, chairman of the Budapest (?People's) Control Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy premier; Dr Istvan Gabor, director of the public road investment enterprise; Miklos Gardos, deputy editor in chief of MAGYARORSZAG; Janos Pap, first secretary of the MSZMP Veszprem County Committee; and Janos Schiller, director general of the Hungarian electricity works trust. The Order of Merit of the Red Star is being given to Istvan (Kotvasz), colonel of police. The various degrees of the Order of Merit for Labor are being presented to 90 people by Pal Losonczi this morning. They include trade union leaders, cooperative livestock farmers, heads of court councils, technicians, miners, a county council chairman and a radio reporter--our colleague, Anna Balla. I cannot list all those who have received decorations because, as I have said, there are more than 100 people here in the Cupola Hall of Parliament who are receiving some form of distinction.

After the presentation of the highly-valued state decorations Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in accordance with tradition will play host to the award recipients at a reception in the Hunters' Hall of Parliament. As you can hear, the presentation of the awards is still well underway. [end recording]

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD070355 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 Nov (MTI)--On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet Heroes' Memorial in Budapest on Thursday.

On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar and HSWP CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, placed a wreath at the memorial.

On behalf of the Presidential Council, wreath was laid by Pal Losonczi, president of the Council and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Vice President Rezso Trautmann, while on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council, and Deputy Chairman Gyorgy Aczel, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, placed a wreath.

On behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, flowers were put at the memorial by leading Soviet diplomats headed by Ambassador Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov. Wreath on behalf of the diplomatic missions in Budapest was placed by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Soai, Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Moravec, Syrian Ambassador Sadiq Sadiqni, Czechoslovak Military and Air Attache Colonel Frantisek Benko, Cuban Military and Air Attache Colonel Hugo del Rio Guerra, and Vietnamese Military and Air Attache Lieutenant Colonel Tran Vu.

Wreath on behalf of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front was placed by General Secretary Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, President Gyula Kallai and Secretary Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi. Wreath was placed also by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and SZOT President Aladar Foldvari, while army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, Home Minister Istvan Horvath and Brigadier General Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, placed flowers on behalf of the armed forces.

Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee and member of the HSWP Political Committee, laid wreath on behalf of KISZ. Wreathes were placed at the monument by representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary, the Hungarian Partisans Federation and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. Flowers were placed also by representatives of Budapest's workers and youth.

Korom Speech

LD070826 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1610 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech delivered by Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--recorded]

[Text] Dear television viewers, dear radio listeners: The celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution falls on 7 November. it is on this day that we commemorate the 63d anniversary of that great historic event, which in the true sense of the word shook the world.

Before 1917 humanity lived through many revolutions in the course of which the previous class rule was exchanged for the rule of another exploiting class. The socialist revolution, however, realized the revolutionary theory of the working class in practice; it brought the working classes to power. On 7 November those who had hitherto been exploited won a historic victory and in a heroic struggle realized the dreams of generations of revolutions. This was the beginning of a change in historical epochs. The victory of Great October opened the way for a society which abolishes all exploitation and oppression and bestows all the fruits of labor on the creative man.

New vistas opened up for humanity and by now we can say as a matter of experience over several decades that the realized socialism provides freedom, equality and a secure existence for the working millions and makes culture the property of all. The workers, peasants and soldiers who stormed the Winter Palace responded to the call of Lenin. They understood the great leader of the revolution, appreciated that their own fate and the fate of the workers of the world depended on their victory; they wanted a more human life. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party the Russian workers, peasants and soldiers, in solidarity with the sons of every people of that great country, attained, defended and strengthened the power of the workers.

The ideal and the reality of the revolution unchained tremendous creative forces which have become embodied in the development of the new society of the workers, in historic achievements. For the first time in world history, the victory of Great October secured in one country the most fundamental social rights of man. People belonging to various nationalities found a homeland, based on complete equality, in the Soviet land.

During the past six decades the Soviet Union has travelled a long way. At present it accounts for 20 percent of the world's industrial production. Its tremendous scientific and technological achievements have enabled it to attain great results, acknowledged by the whole of humanity, in the sphere of the peaceful exploration of space. In a country where at one time 43 percent of the population could not read or write, at present more than three quarters of the workers employed in the people's economy possess secondary or higher education. The adherents of social progress and peace, among them the Hungarian working people, look with great respect at the Soviet people's revolutionary deeds of historic importance and the successes achieved in the struggle for the construction of the communist society.

Dear comrades, the ideal and example of October opened a new chapter in the life of humanity.

The rise of the revolutionary parties of a new type, the birth and development of the socialist world system, the dissolution of the colonial system and the victory of the national liberation movements are indivisible from the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people has made and is making a greater sacrifice than any other people for the peace of humanity and for social progress. The historical merits of the Soviet Union are indisputable. Its example was and still is heartening.

Without regard to the type of social system, October gave the greatest thing to the peoples of the world: the possibility of living in peace. From the first day of its existence, the Soviet state has consistently fought for peace. Its first step was to conclude the imperialist war, the creation of the decree concerning peace. The Soviet state has remained consistent in its love of peace during the six decades and more of its existence. This was so when it undertook the main burden of the struggle against fascism and also when after World War II it took a stand against its former allies for the cause of peace, when it broke the freezing spirit of the cold war and when it undertook a further sacrifice, the main part in the creation of the balance of military power. It is also consistent in the struggle fought to ensure that humanity continues to live in peace and security.

At present we are living through the longest period without war in European history. We are daily witnessing the efforts of the Soviet Union to ensure that we wake up in peace tomorrow morning as well and that we are able to retire in the evening with the hope of peace. All efforts by the Soviet Union and its allies are currently directed at ensuring that the antidetente campaign of imperialism fails, that the deployment of the new type of medium range nuclear weapons in Western Europe does not take place, that the SALT II treaty is ratified and that we reach the point of reducing armaments. This is what the Hungarian people--together with the peace-loving forces of the world--fight for as well.

Esteemed television viewers and radio listeners, this festive occasion moves and obliges us as well to evaluate what the victory of the socialist revolution means for us, Hungarians. The Hungarian working class was also led by the ideals of October when it unfurled the banner of revolution, when in 1919 it created the Hungarian Republic of Councils and also when approximately 100,000 Hungarian internationalists took part in the land of the soviets in the life and death struggle waged in defense of the young Soviet power. Lenin's ideas were the source of the faith in the future felt by the Hungarian communists and other progressive people who, in the cruellest period of our history, during the 25th years of counterrevolution and fascist dictatorship, served the cause of the people, fought for socialism, even at the sacrifice of their own lives. We know well that the liberation of our people would not have taken place without October 1917.

Following the ideals of October, we have achieved great results during a short period on a historical scale. Socialist social relations have come about and strengthened in urban and rural areas alike. The Hungarian people can now live a life worthy of man, they can work and create in their own homeland. In Hungary the people's power is firm, the political atmosphereis good and the mood of society is calm. The revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism and its creative application are the sure guides of our work of building a socialist society. It was in this spirit that the 12th Congress of the MSZMP analyzed the road which we had travelled and determined the great tasks which we must solve for our national advancement and for the strengthening of the socialist character of our society.

Preserving and strengthening our achievements in the sphere of socialist construction and laying the foundations for our further progress require better work from our society as a whole. This now largely depends on how far we can raise productivity to the level of the age. We can justly regard this task as a national cause and undertaking.

The carrying out of our [word indistinct] still requires revolutionary commitment and dedication, consistency, tenacity, initiative and readiness to act. We are convinced that under the leadership of our party, with the solidarity of our working people, with its skills and hard work, we can successfully continue our work of socialist construction and can solve great and difficult tasks.

Dear comrades, by now October is history. However, this history permeates every deed and intention of our present-day world because our revolution gave us the gift of the possibility of renewal, with the recreation of human values at an ever higher level, with the possibility of winning with our program, which embodies the spirit of October.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian people, the Soviet Communist Party and the MSZMP are linked by the unbreakable ties of the shared goals, the internationalist friendship born of the common struggle and the multifaceted cooperation and alliance. On this festive occasion every Hungarian communist, the Hungarian people engaged in the building of socialism, think with respect and gratitude of those Soviet people who led the cause of socialism to victory for the first time. We wholeheartedly greet the worthy realizer of Great October, the Soviet Communist Party and the fraternal Soviet people. We sincerely hope that they achieve newer and newer successes in their work of construction, for the benefit of our common cause and for the good of all of us.

RENYI, HAJDU INTERVIEWED ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

AU062232 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with Peter Renyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Janos Hajdu, chief commentator of the MSZMP daily NEPSZABADSAG, in Vienna--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Coudenhove-Kalergi] Certainly, like all people, you have concerned yourselves with the events in Poland. What conclusions have been drawn in Hungary or were any conclusions drawn at all, Mr Renyi?

[Renyi] Certainly not in the sense that we now must place our political system, or the relations between the state organs and the trade unions, on a new basis, certainly not. Yes, however, in the sense that we must show greater solicitude to consciously cultivate, I might say, those achievements that we possess and want to preserve.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] Mr Hajdu, the party in Poland has stated its readiness to tolerate independent trade unions, to support them and to grant these trade unions the right to strike. Could you imagine something similar being possible in Hungary some day?

[Hajdu] I question that the demand for a structural change of the trade union system in Hungary will come about. I think it is possible to state that the Hungarian trade unions even today, and before the Polish forces professed their adherence to this independence, have achieeved such a far-reaching autonomy. And I would go even further, to state that the Hungarian trade unions have been so much encouraged by the MSZMP to occupy a position of their own--and not only concerning questions of representing the interests of individuals but also in coshaping economic policy--that the development in Hungary as far as the future role of trade unions is concerned will proceed along another road than that in Poland.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] Mr Renyi, you are a member of the Central Committee. There have been reflections in the political bodies of all neighboring states about what consequences the Polish developments could have for the other states of the alliance, and the conclusions drawn have been quite different. What do you think these consequences could be, are you concerned?

[Renyi] Well, in the sense that we would fear irradiation from the events in Poland on Hungary, I may say with a calm conscience that we are not concerned. The situation in Hungary is of an entirely different nature. We do have a number of problems, economic problems, but I would almost like to say that the situation is the other way round. The Hungarian Government, the Hungarian party, compelled by the conditions of the present world market, strive to do more for thriftier management, for a more disciplined work, for better organization, and for more effective management. We are not at all afraid of all this. One might say that, more or less compelled by this situation--and not in the sense of "art for the sake of art"--it is the government and the party that arouse this tension by enhancing demands.

[Coudenhove-Kalergi] Mr Hajdu, there are also speculations that there could be still further destabilization in Poland. Do you believe that this could entail consequences for the entire Warsaw Pact alliance?

[Hajdu] I would say--and this is a great apprehension of mine--that a further destabilization of the situation in Poland could entail very, very unpleasant and undesirably consequences not only for the Warsaw Pact states, but also for the rest of Europe and the world. This most likely is the reason why countries such as Hungary are so interested in having the political leadership in Poland regain control of events. We do not have the right to decide, no other socialist country is entitled to make this decision, about Polish domestic policy developments. What we are concerned about, as I mentioned earlier, is the stabilization of the situation there; that is, that the communists in our opinion no longer and not merely let developments drift [abreagieren] but that they seize the initiative.

PARTY MEMBERS COMMEMORATE 1956 COUNTERREVOLUTION VICTIMS

AU070825 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The victims of the 1956 counterrevolution were reverently commemorated at the capital on Tuesday. A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the memorial plaque to those who lost their lives in defense of the Budapest Party Committee, secretaries Sandor Somogyi, Laszlo Bozso, Mrs Andreas Kiraly and Endre Molnar, as well as Tibor Zathurecky, secretary of the party leadershp of the Budapest Party Committee apparatus, paid them their reverent respects. Relatives of the fighters and martyrs who defended the party building, members of the staff of the Budapest and Budapest District Party Committees and representatives of the state, social and mass organizations of the capital laid flowers of remembrance at the memorial plaque.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Budapest Party Committee, the armed bodies of Budapest and the Budapest KISZ committee at the graves of the heroes killed in action who are buried at the pantheon of the workers movement in the Imre Mezo Street cemetery.

Members of the armed bodies mounted a guard of honor at the Imre Mezo Street cemetery memorial to the heroes killed in action in the fight against the 1956 counterrevolution. The national anthem was played, following which flowers were placed at the memorial on behalf of the Budapest Party Committee, the Municipal Council, the National Partisans' Association and the Budapest KISZ committee. Representatives of the working people and youth of the capital covered the base of the memorial with flowers. The wreath-laying ceremony was concluded to the strains of the Internationale and a salute of honor by the honor guard.

CEREMONIES MARK OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD070530 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--The 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution is celebrated throughout Poland.

Flowers were laid at the monument of the revolutionary dead in Sosnowiec by members of the Executive of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice with Andrzej Zabinski, and by members of the executives of the PUWP voivodship committees of Bialsko-Biala and Czestochowa, workers from the region, activists of the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship, and veterans of the working class movement.

A concert, attended by the voivodship authorities, was held at the Silesian Philharmonic. The USSR's General Consul in Krakow Ivan Khorchma, present at the concern, conveyed greetings from the Soviet nation.

Flowers were also laid at monuments of brotherhood and friendship, at tombs of Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle for the liberation of Poland. White-and-red flowers were laid at monuments of gratitude in Bydgoszcz, Przemysl, Piotrkow Trybunalski, at tombs of Soviet soldiers in Ostroleka-Wojciechowice, Makow Mazowiecki, Bochnia, and Debica.

Executives of many PUWP voivodship committees, many work establishments and schools organized meetings with veterans of the working class movement, some of whom took part in the events of 63 years ago.

Celebrations are also being held in military districts and all kinds of armed forces. Many exhibitions marking the anniversary have been opened, among them "Lenin, Revolution, Peace" in Krakow, and exhibitions of the Moscow publishing house Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga in Wroclaw and Bialystck.

Leaders at Soviet Reception

LD071028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, gave a reception yesterday in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. It was attended by members of highest authorities, including Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Pinkowski, representatives of various professional communities and the world of culture and science, generals, workers movement veterans, and veterans of World War II. Also present were representatives of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the northern group of Soviet Army troops, and of the Warsaw Pact Joint Command of Armed Forces.

Wielki Theater Ceremony

LD062320 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--On the eve of the 63rd anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution a gala ceremony was held at the Wielki Theatre in Warsaw. The ceremony was organized by the National Unity Front and the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Seats in the audience were taken by representatives of Warsaw's work establishments, institutions, delegations of social organizations, soldiers, veterans of the Polish and international working class movement and war veterans.

Present were members of the supreme PUWP and state authorities: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski; Kazimierz Barcikowski; Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Wojciech Jaruzelski; Alojzy Karkoszka and Tadeusz Grabski.

The ceremony was attended by a delegation of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society with the 2nd Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia CC Gennadiy Kolbin, a delegation of the northern group of the Soviet Army with General Commander Colonel Yuriy Zarudin and representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty troops.

Member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski made a speech. Next the floor was taken by Soviet ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

In the artistic part of the ceremony the audiences saw fragments of Russian ballets performed by the Wielki Theatre dancers.

Barcikowski Speech at Theater

LD062246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Wielki Theater in Warsaw on 6 November at a ceremony to mark the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. We have gathered here to commemorate the 63d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, an event of the highest historical importance for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the world and for Poland. For the peoples of the Soviet Union, the revolution has opened the road for great material, cultural, social and political progress; a road of building a socialist society and state with a potential position in the contemporary world that is recognized today by friends and opponents.

In the fire of the revolutionary and victorious struggle against the intervention and later in the peaceful construction, the world saw a new social system which attracted the attention of all, arousing the hopes of those subjugated and the fears of those ruling [word indistinct]. The socialist Soviet state became during World War II a decisive force in the victory over fascism.

The consequence of that victory and the liberation struggle waged by nations was the establishment of a camp of socialist countries that serves as the main factor in securing world peace and the progress of nations. Numerous countries which rose in the course of the liberation struggle from colonial dependence have chosen the road of socialist or non-capitalist development under the influence of a socialist idea which has been proven by time.

In the October Revolution and in conditions created by it, Poland has regained independence. Poland's independence has been born out of a persistent striving and through the liberation struggles of our nation. However, its victorious crowning could follow only after the collapse of the holy alliance of the aggressors, through the intensification of the revolutionary movement, resulting in the elimination or considerable weakening of the imperialist forces in the countries of the aggressors. Though the landowner and bourgeois Poland began its independent life with a war against revolutionary Russia seeking in the steppes of the Ukraine and the forest of Belorussia mirages of an irretrievably lost past, this does not alter the fundamental fact that her independence had been decided, along with the strivings of the Polish nation, and the revolutionary transformations in Europe of that day, mainly in Russia. This was appreciated by wise communists. The new chapter in relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, a state born out of the October Revolution, was opened during the war years by the Polish leftwing.

Polish communists, the PZPR, opposed bourgeois hostility toward the first socialist state with a concept of an alliance with the Soviet Union, of a reborn Poland as a country ethnically homogeneous, a people's democracy based on the Odra-Nysa border. In those years, an important choice was made between the concept of the PZPR and the old line of the Western oriented Polish bourgeoisie. Not only the nature of Poland's system was determined but also the question of her relations with the Soviet Union and, strictly speaking, the attitude of the Soviet Union to Polish affairs. That is its commitment to the Odra-Nysa border and to ensuring our security and future.

A great contribution to the realization of such widely conceived objectives emerged from the joint struggle of the Polish Army at the side of the Soviet Army. It brought liberation to Poland and became the leaven of the brotherhood of arms. In the tough political struggle the precepts for Poland's political system, her alliance with the Soviet Union and its support for the Polish cause were settled.

A choice has been made [words indistinct] inseparable from the Polish raison d'etat of basing our foreign policy and our national security on the alliance with the Soviet Union, our powerful neighbor, a country with which we are linked by ideological principles of socialism. This alliance insures the security of our national existence and at the same time the fulfillment by us of the obligations resulting from this alliance, from the Warsaw Pact. It is a condition of this security.

Thereby the socialist character of Poland, irrespective of all other aspects, constitutes her contribution to her own security and independence. The Polish People's Republic can safely develop and effectively solve her internal problems under the condition that she retains her socialist character and the resulting alliances.

I return to these elementary principles of shaping our national existence because recently there has been an increasing number of people who either from political naivete, or because of their deeprooted hostility to socialism, ignore these principles or in some cases question them with brutal openness and undermine them. No one who has retained his commonsense can passively accept this dangerous game which deals with the future of our nation and our state.

If anybody needs this game, for his own aims (?different from ours), then most certainly this is not in the interest of Poland and Poles, and it is not in the interest of the socialist development of our country. This must be understood by everybody who has a sense of responsibility for the joint development of the nation, and by everybody who wants to forge ahead and not retreat backwards to the times and problems that were being solved then.

The postwar cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union embraces all important spheres of life. It has become an important factor in our development. I would like to direct your attention to some spheres of this cooperation, namely in the areas of foreign policy, the economy and culture.

I have just spoken of the meaning of our alliances for safeguarding our national interests. We, like any other nation, need safeguards for the inviolability of our borders and to insure conditions for peaceful work. For many years after the war, our state, with active political (?support) on the part of the Soviet Union, waged battles in the international arena for the recognition of our western borders and thereby for the completeness of Poland, for the creation of a sense of security for the existence of Poles living in the regained territories.

Without fear of being accused of exaggeration, we can say that the greatest success of our foreign policy and that of the socialist camp, was bringing about the recognition of the status quo in Europe. This opened, new, practical possibilities for action in favor of [words indistinct].

(?Simultaneous) with the diplomatic battles for safeguarding our national territorial interests, a battle was waged by the socialist countries for maintaining and consolidating peace in Europe and the world. In the course of this battle, representatives of our state presented many original plans and proposals whose importance and seriousness were all the greater because they found support from other socialist countries.

There is no doubt that the world [words indistinct] is still facing the need to solve many problems which would assist in the creation of trust and detente in international relations, specifically disarmament and the liberation of the world from the threatof a thermonuclear war. But it remains a fact that Poland and Europe, thanks to the consistently peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, has retained peace for herself and for her citizens.

It is an old truth that a country's foreign policy is the function of its internal relations and strength. All signs of internal destabilization weaken the position of the state in the international arena and create a temptation for the opposition to exploit the situation in their own interests. Hence, the great importance of building a barrier which would exclude the influences of hostile external forces on Poland's situation.

The development of Poland's economic relations with the Soviet Union became an important factor in speeding up the development of our economy. It ensures for us access to the tremendous raw material deposits and to the technical expertise of the Soviet Union, as well as access to a great market for our industrial products.

The importance of the Russian market with regard to industrial development in Polish territories was understood by and implemented by the precursors of industrialization of these territories during the 19th century. With a great loss to the Polish economy during the inter-war period this idea was dropped because of the policies of the landowners and bourgeoisie towards the state of the October Revolution. But it became natural after the creation of the allied, good-neighborly relations between People's Poland and the Soviet Union, following the changes of the system in our country.

The deliveries of Soviet equipment and the help given by Soviet experts played a great role in the industrialization of Poland. Many enterprises, of key importance to our economy, and whole branches of industry were created and developed on the foundations of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

They produced employment for hundreds of thousands and millions of our citizens from the once overpopulated rural regions and from urban centers.

From the Soviet Union we are now buying the vast majority of raw materials upon which our industry depends. From the Soviet Union comes all the imports of gas and sawn timber, about 80 percent of our oil imports and potassium salts, cotton, ferrous raw materials, high-grade metals and others.

Anyone who had anything to do with the problem of providing supplies for the Polish economy understands very well the importance of this source of our purchases and their stabilizing influence on the economic conditions in our country.

This is connected among other things with the adopted system of price fixing in the CEMA countries which alleviates the effect of rapidly increasing world prices on our economy. It is obvious that while importing a great deal from the Soviet Union, we pay with our exports. We are exporting primarily our industrial products and to a lesser extent the raw material extracted in Poland. The great absorptive power of the Soviet market determines the development opportunities in plants and branches of industry specializing in export, granting them markets for high quality products. Gradually we are creating the basis for an economic integration through the development of specialization and division of labor within the CEMA and through bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union.

The importance of economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, which are always of great value to us, is even greater in connection with the difficulties experienced by our economy including payments difficulties in turn-over [obroty] with the capitalist countries. The Government of the Soviet Union assists us through stepped-up deliveries of marketable goods, grain and raw materials and through increased loans in convertible currency as well as with a moratorium of the payment of ruble loans.

The importance of these decisions can be illustrated by the fact that the cotton processing industry would be unable to work at the end of this year had it not been for the over-plan deliveries of raw materials from the Soviet Union. Similar examples could be adduced in large numbers.

It is obvious that most advantageous aid cannot replace the normal, productive work of the national output potential on its own. It can only help through the period of greatest difficulties and create conditions for a better utilization of our own production capacity.

This depends on ourselves, on the joint will to normalize and introduce changes in the organization of the economic life of the country. We will not achieve this while certain centers encourage strikes and through the further weakening of the already weak discipline in the discharge of duties which shape the functioning of the entire socioeconomic setup.

The scientific and cultural cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union develops on the basis of the mutual interest of our states and nations. The foundations of this cooperation and exchange of cultural values are created by the common socialist objectives of our two countries, the common Slavonic root from which stems our nation as well as the diversity of traditions and cultural creation.

Our nations have great riches in their original cultural and scientific achievements to present to each other and this makes cooperation in this sphere exceptionally interesting and creative. It enriches the spiritual life of the nations. This year we had the occasion to be hosts during the days of Soviet culture to the most prominent artistic groups from the Soviet Union. There was enormous interest in them and there was the esteem of the Polish cultural circles.

We accept with great satisfaction the interest shown by Soviet artistic circles with the high achievements of Polish creators and groups. Our cultural cooperation will serve well the bringing of our nations closer together and the strengthening of the bonds between them.

An inseparable aspect in the shaping of Polish-Soviet relations lies in the close cooperation between the fraternal parties of the CPSU and PZPR. An expression of this cooperation was the latest meeting in Moscow of the first secretary of our party, Comrade Stanislaw Kania and Premier Comrade Jozef Pinkowski with the Secretary General of the CPSU Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and with the Premier of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov.

The talks served to deepen mutual understanding and widen economic cooperation, including aid for Poland with the thought of her rapidly overcoming her difficulties.

The Soviet comrades gave proof of their trust in our party and its ability to overcome its difficulties. They also gave an expression of their solicitude for the further successful development of socialist Poland.

The cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union was, and will be, the fundamental principle for mutually beneficial relations, a guarantor of the security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

Long live Polish-Soviet friendship, let peace and socialism flourish! [applause]

WARSAW CORRESPONDENT ON KANIA, KRAKOW PARTY MEMBERS MEETING

LD061254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Wojciech Pawiak report]

[Text] You are most probably already acquainted with the reports of party Central Committee First Secretary Kania's meeting with the Lenin steelworks party aktiv and the aktiv of the 40 largest enterprises in Krakow. There is therefore time for reflection. But please do not be surprised if the choice of subjects and problems is subjective.

The meeting was dominated by an undercurrent of settling of accounts. The real job of (?settling accounts) fell to the rank and file members of the party. Many statements voiced regret that the burden of responsibility for the past was put on them, on party workers. But to regain trust it is necessary to bring to account (?all party and) economic activists.

Many speeches dealt with the methods of a just way of ruling and leading the country. This is, no doubt, needed, but as Stanislaw Kania said: "You are telling me how to rule; why do you not also tell me how we are supposed to work?"

The party and its members are waiting for changes but these changes must happen soon, was another theme of the discussion. The answer was that the Central Committee realizes that at the moment there is only a program, only words, but it is very difficult to cite optimistic facts in both the party work and in the economy. Things are still very bad in the latter: falling coal extraction, a disastrous harvest, the need to repay loans--and it is worth realizing that interest on loans equals the revenue from exports of coal to the capitalist countries.

The creation of optimistic facts about our economy is up to all of us, because all of us--and we must realise this anew--are helping to create our country.

Much was said about antisocialist forces. Stanislaw Kania said that our socialist system has to be defended in exactly the same way as we would defend Poland's independence.

In my account of Stanislaw Kania's meeting with the Lenin steelworks party aktiv I have spoken about those problems which have embedded themselves in my memory most strongly, which to my mind were most important.

Kania Speech

LD062323 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania delivered in Nowa Huta on 5 November to members of Krakow's Lenin steelworks aktiv and the aktiv of Krakow's 40 largest industrial enterprises--recorded]

[Text] Comrades! I am coming here because it is of course my duty but also out of conviction about the value of such contacts. Our meeting has made a good impression on me. I am in fact edified by the debate at our meeting, by our bearing.

In this bold and very critical though profoundly party-oriented and creative discussion I can see an unequivocal support for the programmatic line of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee. I discern great pressure, a demand for a consistent translation into life of that line. I also discern a demand for a higher degree of activity, resilience of action on the part of the leading party echelons, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat. I thank you for this.

Without such support neither the Central Committee nor its Politburo nor its secretary can discharge their duties. Your voice, the voice of metallurgists from the Lenin foundry, counts just as much as the combine [combinat] in the country's economy. You are right in stressing during the debate the great importance of confidence in party policy, in its leadership, confidence of the community in the party.

The process of its restoration is unfolding with difficulty. It is impossible to say that the debate of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee constituted a turning point in this matter, though the programmatic line of the sixth plenum, the appraisal of the nature of the conflicts which we have experienced, of the nature of the crisis and the ways out of it outlined by the Central Committee at the sixth plenum, are not being questioned. They are being supported.

Needless to say it is necessary to reach deeper, and we will reach deeper, into the essence of the reasons which gave birth to yet another shock. It is necessary to search and explore the nature of all these deformations. It is necessary to map out the program on this basis and to define the guarantees which will protect us.

Of course there are no infallible guarantees which would release party members, the entire party, from concern for not only a harmonious development of the country but for proper relations within our party. What we have achieved at the sixth plenum creates, however, a basis for a broad mobilization, a basis for the action of the party. What speaks for us is still, however, just a program, only words, and as we know it is practice that will decide.

It will be the practice of governing, the methods of governing, but above all the results which practice will yield. Today it is most difficult to create facts that will build optimism, to create a good practice, because practice also needs social confidence. Relations in the party are also good practice. It is changing, much is changing, there is more frankness, courage, but also simplicity in the life of our party. Naturally it is being done not be decision at the top but from the necessities of life, from party organizations upward. We should consolidate the process and broaden it. The success of our results will depend on work, on the performance of duties by everyone and all together.

You were right to emphasize so strongly that part of the discussion. People must change, also people in authority, perhaps they first of all, from the lowest link upward. It is most necessary. We will create necessary conditions in order to change methods of work so that managers at all levels create favorable conditions for developing the initiative of all those with whom they cooperate and whose work they organize so that they create a favorable climate for initiative, well-being, and for good and just assessment of work results.

But we must change, we are changing, and we will change those people who are unable to understand anything, who are unable to change, who are responsible for violating ethical and moral norms, who neglect their duties or make great errors so that there is no other way but changes, cadre decisions and that process continues. We will continue it consistently. Also equally consistently we will defend our cadres, our people and our comrades, against false accusations.

It is most difficult, comrades, to create new economic facts, facts which will create a better mood, which will indicate that we are moving upward in the living conditions of the society or in the national economy itself. If we analyze the current situation and forecast the results of events which took place it is very difficult to see how we can say that in a month, or in 6 months things will be better.

Last year we experienced a drop in national income. This year it will be repeated. Thus it will be a drop after a drop. At the beginning of this year we had experienced a state of deep unbalance in the market where there is simply much more money than goods.

Large payments applying to all working men in Poland cause this imbalance to deepen further. There is a shortage of basic commodities on the market. We know about if perfectly well. We know that this situation must change. But this is not a simple task and cannot apply to a wide range of goods and, above all, to goods of fundamental importance for the life of the community, for every family.

The rhythm of work in the national economy is better than it was a month ago. This is true and this pleases us immensely. But it is still weak. We have still not recovered that tempo of work which we had in the first half of the year. During the third quarter alone the national economy lost 70 billion zloty. Compared with last year, coal mining will yield 10-12 million tons less of coal. The preliminary plan for next year envisages that extraction, in conditions prevailing at present, will have to be reduced by 15-20 million tons of coal. There is no economist who could, in such conditions, plan rapid growth or any growth at all in the national economy. Without it can one plan an improvement of living conditions?

This situation is rendered more acute this year by agriculture. For many years there has not been such a year. According to preliminary estimates the potato yields will be 40 percent lower than last year. People say that this is too optimistic an assessment.

Anyway the difficulties in potato supplies, the extraordinarily high prices hitting the living conditions of families, especially families in the lower income bracket, prove the veracity of it.

And what does this mean for the future? This has an adverse, negative effect on the production of meat, the shortages of which we are experiencing. Referring to the great debts of our country I received a question on a piece of paper asking how the money was used. A major part of it was used for developing the country, for investments, for modernizing the potential of our economy. This is a fact. One could adduce here a large number of testimonies as to how the technical standard of our economy has changed. The same is true of our industry.

A considerable part, about one third went to consumption. It is not a secret that we import some 8-8.5 million tons of grain. But this does not clear up the matter since there can be no doubt that many credit decisions have misfired, were located not where the loans would step up the export potential, the payments potential of our economy or favor the reduction of imports. This, however, imposes a heavy burden on our economy.

If one looks for a reply to the difficult question of how we can solve our economic situation, then we arrive at the conclusion that we shall not be able to solve any problem, nor improve supplies for the market, nor improve the living conditions of the nation. We shall be unable to restore the ability to pay through our economy nor restore the necessary balance if we follow the road of stagnation of the national economy, yet this is the fact we have to cope with.

The difficulties begin only then. What does it mean in practice? How can we solve this? In this case we have to look for emergency measures, primarily those linked with improving the market, with exploiting our production potential.

But we also need long-range actions, calculated primarily for the exploitation of the tremendous potential which we have created. We shall need changes in the structure of production, with a stronger accent primarily on market supplies, on equipping agriculture, and we have already made initial decisions. But we shall go further in curbing the great investments, in order to regroup means for those aims which will enable us to overcome these most serious troubles which we have to cope with.

Among these there must also be included increased investments in agriculture. We must improve its technical equipment, supplies of chemicals and other articles serving agricultural production.

But for today what is important is this. We must do everything possible to halt this pressure for new contributions, because this disorganizes and untunes our economy even further. There exist no real conditions to justify further contributions, no conditions apart from the possibility of increasing production of printed money.

We need, the party needs, to do everything possible to consolidate the awareness that if there is no better work and no better management, better productivity, better organization--the situation in the country cannot get better. This is a very fundamental problem, a very difficult theme for party work.

Thus, these are not simple matters. The absence of balance in the economy creates many problems. Exceptionally difficult too is the violation of the balance in social life, of the balance in the social climate. This is equally dangerous.

There is a discussion continuing in our party, full of bitterness, full of fire in appraising the situation. It cannot be otherwise among people deeply involved in everything that has happened and is happening in our country.

But there is still an insufficient amount of energy directed to the future. There is still great pressure on how to distribute. One feels inadequacies in discussions about how to create, how to effectively organize the economy and work to make it produce better results.

One can understand such an atmosphere, its causes, its origin. This emerged from the crisis which we are experiencing but we must change this. If we do not change it the situation will not change either. There is a lot of talk about how to govern and little about what to change with one's own forces. The debate about governing, about management, is of fundamental importance. The initiatives which come from below are invaluable. It will yield no results unless there is more effort toward initiatives suggesting how to act better under the prevailing conditions.

There is in our party, in our society the unshaken will to renew our life. Its essence consists of the development of socialist democracy. I am convinced--and I will repeat it again--that democracy is not a test of power vis-a-vis the community, but a great and growing need of socialism. That is why we support with all our strength the growth of the constitutional position of the Sejm, people's councils, the cooperative self-government and rural self-government. In this way one implements the fundamental principle of our system, the democracy.

We see in this the source of the multiplication of wisdom, and initiatives in decisions and in management. We see in this an important path leading to the increase of civic responsibility.

Under the system of socialist democracy there is a special place for trade unions. This results from the Leninist precepts. But the practice to date was different. Today everybody understands this. Speaking strictly, today no one denies it. The renewal of the trade union movement is a fact recognized as an important part of the party program, as one of the basic trends indispensable in the socialist renewal of our life. We defined this clearly and unequivocally at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee.

New trade unions are developing. Our attitude toward these unions is entirely friendly. We want constructive relations between the authorities and these unions. We want the provisional state of affairs to end quickly. Such is our wish and this we will favor.

The process of renewal regarding the reconstruction of the work methods in the branch trade unions continues too. We will support this process by all available means. We will ease conditions in order to see in the entire trade union movement an important link in the socialist democracy and a partner in the examining of all essential issues of importance to the factory or to the state. We recommend to party members active participation in the trade unions including the activities of the trade union Solidarity.

Here in the Lenin foundry this is a fact. Party members should be everywhere where the working class is. There is their place--to serve well the workers' interests.

Naturally, there are matters which create disputes in the trade union movement or rather disputes with the trade union movement. Also there are forces interested in the conflict of authority, the conflict of the party with the trade unions. Today a great sensation is being created around the registration of the statue of the Solidarity trade unions.

The court has made an unequivocal decision on the legalization. Solidarity is a legal organization in People's Poland. A dispute is in progress whether the court had the right to introduce additional notations. The dispute is of a legal character and will be decided by the Supreme Court, which is the supreme body of appeal.

However, the political aspect of the dispute is important. The Central Committee of the party and the government agreed to the formation of new trade unions for two reasons: First, because such was the wish of the ranks of the working class, which count, we were guided with the first premise of the decision by that wish. But there was a second one: that the socialist character of the organization was explicitly described at the moment of the placing of the demand, expressed in precisely worded points, and these premises are inseparable. One cannot function without the other.

One can put the question: Who wants it today and what reasons speak today for a departure from statements which describe the socialist character of the trade union Solidarity? I do not know a single example of workers' interest arguing for it, or of workers standing behind it. Such a departure brings harm to Solidarity, creates unncesssary tensions and can cast doubt on the intentions of those who depart from the univocal agreement, the agreement of Gdansk and Szczecin. We want to consistently implement all that was written in the agreements and we have been fully implementing it. Only the notation which constituted the obligation of the other side is questioned today. We think that the solution will be found because neither the authorities nor the workers want to create an organization which has an ambiguous attitude toward the foundations of the system in our country.

Another matter is the attitude toward strikes. Such a right has been recognized by the people's authority. It will also be--and I am convinced of that--recognized in the new law of trqde unions. Work has already begun on this new law. But it is a law that is dangerously abused and there are people who want continuous tension, who want to organize various mass strikes. In our situation this is bound to lead not only to political tensions. It is leading our economy to veritable ruin.

If we look at these things from the viewpoint of responsibility for the country, if we want to implement all the obligations contained in the agreements, to cope with social expectations, then this phenomenon of strikes must be appraised as one that brings harm to the country. That is why the demand for a normal rhythm of work is the order of the day and it is imperative to create the conviction that there is not even a tiny little bit more for distribution than what we will produce. Without this there is no way out of our difficulties.

There are also those whose hopes are built on maintaining and stirring up workers' dissatisfactions. There are those who are openly opposing socialism, our alliances, [words indistinct]. Even the vision of a civil war in Poland is not excluded. Such views, such actions cannot be appraised otherwise than as playing for a counterrevolution.

So far, not only today, we have been acting with exceptional calm, noticed by the whole world, with exceptional prudence, using means of a political character, means of political struggle. This is still our main method. But today we must say it aloud: There are limits which must not be crossed. All our experiences and our history confirm how the cause of socialism is inspearably linked with Poland's security. That is why anybody who is hitting at socialism is hitting at the independent existence of the nation and we shall defend socialism in the same way that one has to defend Poland's independence.

Despite the criticism which is developing within our party and the criticism addressed to the party, the conviction is crystallizing in ever-increasing masses of the nation that on our party, on its functioning, cohesion, and above all on the program which only the party can work out depends the way of from the crisis situation.

This emerges from the role played by our party in social life, from its leading role in society. The criticism contains a demand that our party should play the leading role better, more effectively and in a clearer way, in a manner arousing activeness and favoring the activeness of the entire community, that it should properly implement its leading role on the scale of the whole state. The authority for our playing such a role rests not only on our character, on our being a Marxist-Leninist party, but on the fact that the party was the architect and organizer of all changes which made it possible to combine the struggle for national liberation with the struggle for social liberation; that the party, its policy, its orientation for alliance with the Soviet Union, brought about the situation of our finding ourselves with a border on the Odra and Nysa and on the Baltic; that we have not only overcome backwardness, that we have rebuilt our country, have led Poland to the path of industrialization, an important symbol of which is this very Lenin foundry; that we have achieved a great advancement in civilization for our society, a cultural advancement, that despite all there are different living conditions and that for 35 years we have been living in conditions of peace.

Because of all these achievements, despite the errors committed, despite the bends to which we refer with great bitterness, the party has full authority to say that it is and will continue to be the architect and organizer of a successful development of socialist Poland.

And finally--this deserves to be underlined--and it has also been mentioned from this rostrum with bitterness: It was first of all in the party that the criticism of what was evil in our life arose. You have recalled here, for instance, the debate before the eighth congress. Finally there is the fact that our party succeeded in finding a correct diagnosis of the nature of these conflicts which we are experiencing, which went across our country, and succeeded in establishing their causes and outlining the general direction for a way out of our situation. This is also a trump card: that we have chosen political means for resolving our crisis, that we have chosen a a democratic path of renewal and along a socialist route of the country's development. All this constitutes a right to carry out the leading role of the party.

The comrades have mentioned how alive the demand is in party organizations for the convening of the next, strictly speaking, extraordinary ninth party congress. The Central Committee, as you know, fully shares this point of view. We will do everything possible to see that the preparations for the congress proceed smoothly. This, however, is not a simple matter. We must come to the congress not only with proposals saying how our party should be in its internal relations, what roads lead to the consolidation of its internal cohesion. It does not suffice to present a program for developing socialist democracy at the congress. We also need a program in another important sphere. This cannot be done within weeks. We need a program showing how to lead the country out of its profound economic difficulties.

If we give no reply to this question on how to find a way out of these difficulties, discussion about other matters will be difficult. We read all the fervent statements made in party organizations about a tendency toward things being more just in our party, in our country, that there should be purity in the field of morals, but also that things would be better in the social and material sense if the problem of supplies, of the market, of housing construction was better, or finally, that there would be an answer to the question: How can we cope with this heavy burden of our payments difficulties which our country is now facing?

We must give a reply to all this and we must present to the congress a clear concept of economic reform postulated from this tribune today, one which would favor the strengthening of the balance, which would favor effectiveness, but also one which would create the best possible conditions for mobilizing this enormous potential at our disposal, the wise, experienced people and cadres, which would create conditions for the flourishing of workers self-government in enterprises throughout the national economy.

We want to make this type of preparation on a wide scale, with great penetration, but also with prudence. Nothing can be settled by using pretty words. This has to be real, this cannot be another failure, a promise which we will not keep.

During the next few weeks there will take place a plenary session of the Central Committee. The agenda will have two items: the problem of our party, the directions for its strengthening and its playing of the leading role in the socialist renewal of our life.

There will also be item two: information on the situation in the economy, about the decisions already made, about those which will be made in the near future, and about these concrete, emergency decisions, as well as those directional ones which will favor the easing of our difficulties.

This will partly be a reply to the demand which was repeated here by many comrades, the demand for at least partial but concrete programs providing a good foundation for the mobilization of the party's cadres.

The time and the place in which we are debating, comrades, creates many reflections. The time is the eve of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the place is Krakow, Nowa Huta. At this time and in this place one should underline the values of our friendly relations, the cradle of Polish culture, which in the past centuries has well served the whole of Poland and which today is also playing its important role, was not only liberated but also saved by the liberating army of the revolution, the army within whose ranks on Polish soil Leonid Brezhnev fought.He was then a general. Today he is the secretary general. And here is the steelwork the symbol of industrial development of Poland and at the same time a symbol of cooperation and Soviet aid from the Soviet people in the construction of combinat. Thus, there is a vital force in our friendship. It was a deciding factors,the source for regaining independence, but also an important element in our development. The vitality of the friendship has been confirmed by our recent visit together with Comrade Premier Pinkowski to the Soviet Union. We felt there many tokens of cordiality and understanding of the character of the difficulties experienced by Poland. We also found that our Soviet friends fully share our concern. Decisions have been made in the Soviet Union on economic aid for us, those made earlier have been published, those that were discussed by us, important significant ones, will be published later.

We are very grateful to our friends and to mark the great day, the anniversary of the revolution which is being celebrated by the whole world, we address to them most cordial wishes for the construction of new life, the construction of communism. We will do everything so that our country stays a steadfast ally of the Soviet Union and a firm link in the socialist community.

A conviction was expressed by the general secretary of the CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, a belief that we will be able to overcome the difficulties now experienced by Poland, that with the help of our party we will come out of the crisis, that we will find enough strength to be equal to the task. I am deeply convinced that it is not only necessary, but also possible. I base the conviction on my deep belief in our party, in the maturity of the working class.

I am convinced that we will find support for our line and our aspirations calculated to rally the working class to the program which we had set and the support of all patriotic forces of our nation.

Our meeting here in the Lenin steelworks has confirmed my conviction even more. We will do everything, on the part of the Central Committee and the Politburo, in order to meet your expectations--first of all expectations for the wise program of the party, for keeping its word and for all that favors the initiative and fighting spirit of the great--not only numerically great but in strength--of the socialist convictions of our party. [applause]

WALESA ON REGISTRATION, INTERVENTION POSSIBILITY, CHURCH

LD061323 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 2 Nov 80 pp 65-66

[Alberto Crani interview in Warsaw, apparently conducted in mid-October, with Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa: "Tribune Lech, the People's Servant"]

[Text] Warsaw--We met with Lech Walesa and asked him: The Polish Government's tactic is to postpone and delay the legal recognition of the Solidarity union, that is, to wear down and split the struggle movement. Are you as strong as you claim and capable of resisting for much longer?

Answer: Today I telephoned a member of the government in Warsaw and told him: Gentlemen, we are not cornering you but we will not renounce our rights. We are willing to make any agreement. We are ready for any possible tactical game on the government's part but nothing can take us by surprise. We are ready for everything.

Question: You have said that responsibility means not only prudence but also courage. Do you not believe that by insisting on your demands you might exacerbate the situation?

Answer: There is only one thing in which I now feel involved and that is the organization of the trade union. I have always wanted to devote myself to the trade union since I regard politices as outside our sphere of competence. But the government has been unwilling to honor the pledges it made in Gdansk, it has exacerbated the situation and indeed, with its ambiguous conduct, it has even prompted the workers to put forward requests and demands which were not envisaged in the Gdansk accords. I am not the one to blame for this situation: It is the other side which is to blame. Moreover, the points not observed by the government regard not only official recognition of our trade union but also the problem of the liberalization of censorship, raises and improved factory working conditions.

Question: In the event of the Soviet Union intervening, would the blame rest, therefore, with the government and not with your trade union?

Answer: No such threat exists. You are very well aware of the international situation. We are, but you in the West should be, too. You Westerners regard our situation differently, perhaps more warily, but I can assure you that objectively no such threat exists. It cannot, because any solution based on the use of force is an erroneous solution. A man cannot be forced to work without his consent. He can be defeated but he cannot be forced to work porductively. Nobody works well under the scourge. And it is impossible to supervise all the workers. With a solution based on the use of force you can subdue a people but you cannot conquer them:

Question: What is the nature of the relations between your trade union and the Catholic Church?

Answer: It is certain that within the trade unions we will be saying no masses and building no altars. We might perhaps help construct new churches but we will erect no chapels to the trade union. There are among us both Catholics and non-Catholic party members. Relations between believers and nonbelievers is the business of the church, not of the trade union. If I am a believer, it does not mean that I intend to make this a motive for proselytizing. Nevertheless, despite their differing aims, the church and the trade union also have shared interests on specific issues. We in the trade union base our activity on values such as justice, honesty and truth,and in this our aspirations are the same as the church's. This is one of the reasons why I have so many friends in the church, including the Primate of Poland Cardinal Wyszynsky, whom I consider my trusted friend. I am keen to stress, however, that the trade unions are not the church.

Question: Why are Polish flags, rather than red flags, always flown at your rallies?

Answer: It all happened spontaneously almost without us noticing it. Red has always been the color of the proletariat, but this symbol has been abused in the past and it would not be right to reintroduce it in the present situation. When everything within the workers movement has been elucidated, then that will be the time to reintroduce it.

Question: Against whom are you struggling? The state is by definition of the workers and peasants.

Answer: We are not struggling. We are cleansing, and cleansing is not struggle. If you want to call it a struggle, however, it is a struggle against disorder and moral turpitude.

Question: Is your economic situation in the country in fact as serious as the government says?

Answer: I do not understand how it can be asserted that the economic situation is difficult, while rejecting financing such as we ourselves could provide indirectly by depositing our funds in a state band. For 3 months we have been asking for a bank account in which to deposit our money. But somebody is against it. Probably the situation is not as bad as is being portrayed.

Question: The government says that you are financed from abroad. Is it true?

Answer: We are financed by friends. I can say with certainty that it is only money from friends.

Question: Within a space of 3 months you have become the Polish workers' undisputed leader. How do you feel about it?

Answer: I do not feel like a leader. I am a servant of the people.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN BARECKI ON SOLIDARITY, REGISTRATION

LD070254 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 07 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--Spokesman for the government Jozef Barecki met with correspondents of foreign press accredited in Warsaw this evening and informed them about the current work of the government and the present socio-economic situation of the country. He also spoke about the latest meeting of representatives of Solidarnosc with Premier Pinkowski and answered questions, most of which referred to the issue of registration of Solidarnosc. The spokesman for the government began from a statement that Poland's economic situation has recently deteriorated considerably as a result of bad yield in agriculture, particularly of potatoes and sugar beet.

Speaking about the issue of the registration of Salidarnosc, Barecki stressed that the court has already made it clear that the union has been granted the status of legal person and conditions have been created for its activity. More details on the issue were given by Vice-Minister Zygmunt Rybicki, who said that the appeal will be considered by the Supreme Court by Nov 10, 1980. According to him, the Supreme Court has three options open: It can act as a court of appeal in Warsaw and refer the issue of registration back to the voivodship court, which would take on more members, it can accept the appeal entirely or partially, or it can uphold the decision of the voivodship court.

Barecki added that the government upholds the Gdansk agreements, which it treats as a material source of law, and respects the actual right to strike. However, the government does not consider the strike to be a form of dialogue, as the interest of the whole society is involved. He stressed that Solidarnosc understands those reasons and expressed the hope that common sense will win not only in this matter. "We want understanding and not a trial of force", he said.

Answering one of the questions on the access to mass media for Solidarnosc, the spokesman said that two forms of this access are being considered: access to the existing mass media, and the possibility of bringing out its own publications by Solidarnosc. It was agreed that the union's request concerning the publication of its own weekly will be granted by Nov 15, 1980. Asked about the number of members of Solidarnosc and the branch unions, Barecki said that figures are hard to obtain, as the process of registering unions is not over yet.

Asked whether the USSR granted Poland financial aid during the latest visit of Polish leaders to Moscow, the spokesman said that "the USSR showed a favorable attitude as regards our credit obligations. The request for credits in convertible currencies for the purchase of grain may be settled in a month's time", he said.

PINKOWSKI RECEIVES TRADE UNION COORDINATING COMMISSION

LD061938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The coordinating commission of branch trade unions asked Premier Jozef Pinkowski to receive it in order to explain to the government the problems pervading branch unions. Today, the premier received the commission led by its chairman, Albin Szyszko.

At the meeting, which initiated permanent contacts between the government and the commission, problems of market supply, wages, employment and working conditions were discussed. The functioning of enterprise funds, housing and social bonuses was also discussed. The commission was informed about the work undertaken by the government to insure the delivery of the population of foodstuffs in a time of falling agricultural production and rapid wage growth. Attention was drawn to the need to introduce meat rationing. Among the problems concerning working conditions, the main one was the need to improve the state of work safety and hygiene in old enterprises and to better supply protective clothing. The proposal concerning the introduction of the 5-day week beginning January of next year was also discussed. The proposals will soon be the subject of broad discussions with all trade unions participating.

During the meeting it was decided that it is necessary to strictly observe the principles of partnership with all trade unions. The premier stressed that to satisfy the needs of the population it is most important to restore normal working and to oppose everything that disturbs production, and introduces chaos and disorganization into the economy. Other problems mentioned at the meeting will be discussed with individual branch unions and resolved by the government in cooperation with all trade unions.

HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS PROTEST OVER WAGE DEMANDS

Gdansk Report

LD071000 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In Gdansk and Elblag, as throughout the country, protest action by health service workers is taking place against the present procedure of dealing with their demands. Flags have been hoisted on buildings, and members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, who constitute about 80 percent of the Gdansk and Elblag health service staff are carrying out their duties wearing arm bands.

Protest Continues

LD062232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The protest action by the health services against the way that pay demands in the services have been dealt with continued throughout today in some towns, including Gdansk, Katowice, Slupsk and Warsaw.

Transportation Workers Warning

LD061616 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Founding Committee [break in transmission of about 20 seconds] that if by 1000 tomorrow talks between the government commission and the workforce of the health service are not started on the implementation of the demands of employees of the service then a warning strike by solidarity transportation workers will take place from 1530 through 1630. Transportation enterprises in Warsaw, Poznan and Lublin will join the strike.

POST OFFICE WORKERS DECLARE STRIKE 6 NOVEMBER

Zielona Gora Workers Strike

LD061815 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Today at 1100 a sit-in strike was declared in all post offices in Zielona Gora. Later the strike was joined by post offices from several other towns of the voivodship including Sulechow and Zabie.

At post office counters only pensions are being paid out and telegrams announcing deaths are accepted. Parcels are also being delivered, first of all food parcels. In this way postal workers are demonstrating their solidarity with communication workers in Poznan, who demand a concrete decision by the ministry concerning delivery of papers and periodicals.

We have been informed that postal workers in Gorzow fully support their colleagues from other regions of the country but continue working.

Poznan Strike

LD061906 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1550 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The decision to strike by Poznan postmen has been felt most acutely by pensioners. Pensions for November have not been delivered. Luckily that did not last long. The Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] meeting at Post Office No 50 appealed on the mass media to persons who are able to collect money to apply to local post offices. For those who for health reasons were unable to do it, specially appointed postal workers delivered their pensions. What is behind the strike of postmen in Poznan, which was declared on 4 November, and of all the post office workers who joined them yesterday?

The MKS objected to the decision of the minister of communications concerning the resumption of the delivery of papers and periodicals. The basis for this action was the fact that for several years it was demanded that in towns of over 100,000 people the delivery of the press should be done exclusively by the RUCH [State Bureau for Publishing and Ciruclation of Publications]. The minister agreed that the demand was valid, but nevertheless issued instructions to follow the orders. Yesterday, postmen became acquainted with the minister's instruction of 4 November which described whom and on what conditions, will the press be delivered at home beginning 1 Janury of next year. It concerns invalids and disabled pensioners. The instruction also stipulates that papers and periodicals ordered by the post will be collected from RUCH Kiosks, and less frequently appearing periodicals at the post office.

It all seemed too complicated. Hence, the strike committee of the Poznan postmen demanded that orders for the delivery of press and periodicals should be abolished. They demanded that this should be carried out by the publishing and delivery enterprise workers cooperative publishing house Prasa, Kziazka RUCH. Small wonder there are more and more postal packets, that delivery areas have been growing and less and less people wish to do the job.

It is expected that the conflict will be resolved At 1400, talks began between the strike committee and Deputy Minister of Communications Wieslaw Adamski, Director of Post and Telecommunications in Poznan Antoni Tarwarski, and representatives of the central board of Communication Workers Trade Union.

Poznan Talks

LD071014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Talks were held in Poznan yesterday between the Interfactory Strike Committee (MKS) of the Poznan Voivodship Post Office and the regional postal transport office, and Wieslaw Adamski, deputy minister of communications. The talks are also attended by representatives of the central board of the Communications Workers Trade Union. The talks were entered into in connection with the strike of postal workers in Poznan and other places in the voivodship, as well as other towns.

End of Poznan Strike

LD071200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Let us now hear a report from Poznan. The strike by Poznan postmen which started on 4 November has ended.

Late in the night an agreement was signed. It was initiated by representative of the Inter-Factory Strike Committee--which included members of the Communications Workers Trade Union and of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity--and by the vice minister of communications, Wieslaw Adamski.

Post offices will accept subscritpions for dailies and periodicals until 25 November. The lists of subscribers will be passed on to the RUCH Kiosks by 10 December, and papers and periodicals will then be distributed from these. As of 1 January 1981, subscriptions will no longer be accepted by urban post offices.

FORESTRY, TIMBER WORKERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

LD070335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The national congress of delegates of the Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers has stressed during its debate that many unresolved questions, unsatisfied needs and unfulfilled hopes remain. These include, among other things, the still extremely difficult working conditions in forestry and many old timber industry factories, pay discrepancies and unsatisfactory social facilities.

The delegates expressed the view that responsibility for the inefficiency in resolving these problems cannot rest exclusively with the trade union organization. There is certainly no doubt that it is now necessary to make changes in the form and methods of its activity so that the Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers truly acts in the defense of the employees' interests. The speakers referred also to the draft agreement which the ministerial authorities submitted to the congress. It has been ascertained that the draft is not specific enough and such assertions contained in it as "we will try," and "we will examine" cannot satisfy the workforces.

Tomorrow the national congress of delegates of the Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers will continue its debate.

MORE ON MOCZAR SPEECH TO VETERANS UNION SESSION

AU062200 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Nov 80 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Division Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, at the 3 November Warsaw plenum of the council]

[Excerpts] M. Moczar cordially thanked the plenum for its trust in him and for electing him to the honorable post of chairman of the main council.

Discussing the domestic situation, he stressed that the country's political atmosphere was normalizing, but at a very slow pace. Our society is still in the grip of considerable nervousness and excitement, and many plants are still unable to work normally. Many animated discussions, during which important questions are asked and answers to basic problems are sought, are continuing.

The present situation has revealed the entire depth of the political crisis in which our society has found itself. This is the most severe crisis of the entire 36-year period of People's Poland. The sources of this state of affairs are the errors and distortions of the party policy in the seventies. Our domestic situation continues to be very difficult and complicated. Under such conditions the adventurous tendency to escalate demands and to aggravate the present social tensions is particularly dangerous. That is because antisocialist forces, whose irresponsible activities may lead the country to a national catastrophe, are operating in our country.

A positive aspect of our situation is the fact that the present discussions among our people are concentrating with increasing vigor on the main ideas of the sixth PZPR plenum, and on the tasks mapped out by First Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

Another important aspect is that our society is showing an increasing tendency to understand the present difficulties, to understand the fact that we have begun to intensively cure the disease that has been eating into our party's body. People's criticism is now more accurate: It does not hit at the party as a whole and at all party aktivs--which is correct--but is directed personally at those who brought about the crisis. All that makes it possible to assert that the party is entering a straight and narrow path.

Next M. Moczar discussed in detail the country's economic situation, especially the difficulties we must now overcome.

The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy is for a renewal of our social life. It backs the people who are searching for new ways to our country's development, who are demanding that our national loaf of bread be shared with justice, and that those who have transgressed against the law be punished.

At the same time, however, to those who would like to make their own political capital out of our severe crisis or to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by others, we say openly: Abandon your hopes, you will not succeed, you cannot succeed.

Discussing the affairs of the veterans' movement, Gen M. Moczar criticized the establishment of the Ministry of Veteran's Affairs, because it has resulted in a serious curtailment of the union's self-governing activity.

He asked for an immediate liquidation of that ministry, adding that the ministry's resources should be transferred to the union's main council. That will certainly be of help in restoring the union's self-governing activity.

In conclusion, Gen. M. Moczar referred to the coming 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and stressed the importance of this event for mankind's history. He also stressed the importance of the October Revolution for the recovery by the Polish people of their independence. The Soviet Union, a state of workers and peasants born of revolution, is now a bulwark of progress and peace and a guarantor of peace.

Allow me, colleagues, M. Moczar said, to convey cordial greetings to our friends, the Soviet people, in the name of all union members and the union's council.

We greet with particular warmth and cordiality the veterans of the Great Patriotic War--our old comrades in arms. May the Soviet Union score further successes in the struggle for communism and in defense of peace, which is the greatest and most sacred cause.

COUNCIL OF POLISH JOURNALISTS UNION MEETS

LD070533 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--The first session of the Council of the Polish Journalists' Union (SDP), elected at the recent extraordinary congress of the union delegates, was held here today. It was resolved during the session that a special publication will appear, containing the full texts of all speeches delivered during the congress as well as the text of resolutions adopted by it. The congress discussion will also be given comprehensive coverage in the SDP PRASA POLSKA monthly.

The council elected to the post of the editor in chief of PRASA POLSKA Klemens Krzyzagorski of the MIESIECZNIK LITERACKI monthly, the former editor in chief of the ODRA and KONTRASTY monthlies. The council also elected Dariusz Fikus to the post of general secretary of the Polish Journalists' Union, and a fifteen-member SDP main board which, in keeping with the principles of the amended statute, is to be an operative team realizing the tasks of the union and directing the everyday work of the SDP Secretariat.

CATHOLIC DAILY ON IMPLICATIONS OF JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

AU061204 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Commentary signed "(J.S.)": "Following the Congress of the Association of Polish Journalists"]

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists ended its deliberations Saturday morning. It took 3 days (3 days round the clock because its commission also worked nights) and would have taken more but for the fact that Saturday and Sunday were work-free days and therefore some dozens of the journalists who had put their names on the list of speakers did not speak for lack of time.

We know the debates and their results. The congress was clearly dominated by two differing and yet closely related movements. The first movement, relating to the past, was the attempt to prove why in the past 10 years the mass media had thoroughly failed as a whole. The second movement, relating to the future, was the attempt to find such a model of the Polish journalist community's organization that would guarantee self-government and make it impossible to manipulate the press, radio and television.

That is why there was much criticism, self-criticism, regrets, bitterness and beating one's--and, at times, other peoples'--breast. We have to acclaim the spontaneous and genuine movement of discussion as particularly valuable, because in this case the proverb "Let bygones be bygones" did not apply. We should bear in mind that if we do not want the media of social communications again to become an outlet for the propaganda that insults people because it ignores the reality in which they live (only those hardliners who have understood nothing of the changes now sweeping Poland could wish for a return of such propaganda) and we must above all get to know the whole truth about the past period. That is the first condition for the rebirth of Polish journalism.

However, at this junction we must repeat the observation we have made in other articles on journalism. The various attempts to lump together all journalists and to condemn them root and branch do wrong to the journalism community as a whole. There were journalists--this is god's truth--who helped to create the propaganda of success, who consciously spread untruths in the newspapers in their charge and who were themselves assiduous censors, castrating any manifestation of independent thought. Later on some of them tried to become the pioneers of renewal. It was among others the ZYCIE WARSZAWY chief editor at that time who tried to do that and whose appearance on Polish TV, when he energetically wielded the banner of reform, left the journalistic and other communities with a sense of profound distaste.

However, we must not forget that there were other journalists in our midst--those who by force or, at times, by trick tried to break through the barriers that had been put up to separate journalists from society and who were successful here and there, even though on a limited scale. It is true that they could have abandoned their efforts but in such a case the mass media would have been wholly taken over by manipulators and Polish journalism would have lost face entirely.

Fortunately, that did not happen. If anyone thinks otherwise let him consult the annual files of the dailies and periodicals, including the PAX press, published in the past 10 years, It would be false modesty not to mention our PAX press, especially in view of the fact that--few people remember this--the PAX press (like other publications professing Catholic philosophies) was in a much more difficult situation than other sections of the press. After all, aside from the barriers blocking all the mass media, additional barriers were erected for us to hinder or simply to make impossible the fulfillment of tasks determined by our philosophy.

What next? Let us state briefly: The future image of the pluralistic [pluralistyczna] Polish press, radio and TV depends on the development of events in our country. However, the correct development of these events in turn depends on the role played by the mass media to strengthen and deepen the irreversible process of renewal and reform. The extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists has demonstrated that Polish journalism is conscious of the responsibility it bears on account of renewal and reform. We hope that it will be able to sustain that responsibility.

CZYREK, SRV FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE TOASTS 3 NOVEMBER

AU 070810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 80 p 7

[Report on Speeches by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at 3 November Warsaw dinner in honor of the latter]

[Text] Czyrek:

Cordially welcoming his guests, Minister Jozef Czyrek recalled that their visit coincided with a particularly difficult and complicated period in our country's life. That is why I am all the more pleased to state, he said, that our peoples' ties of friendship and solidarity created during the most severe years of your struggle for freedom and independence have withstood the trials of time and events. The course and results of your visit to Poland confirm that assertion.

Our talks have reaffirmed our countries' identical approach to all the problems discussed. Our ideological community and identity of political, class and national aims are the basis of our unity.

For the Polish and Vietnamese people, who have made such great sacrifices to defend their sovereign rights, the issues of living in peace and freedom, of preventing the catastrophe of new wars and of further strengthening socialist development in out two countries are of fundamental significiance. It is in Poland's and Vietnam's greatest interest to increase the power and cohesion of the socialist community countries, especially to tighten their friendship with the Soviet Union, which is a tested ally of our two countries.

J. Czyrek said that we highly value Vietnam's support for Poland's efforts to preserve detente in Europe. We attach particular weight, he said, to efforts to halt the arms race. We think that a conference--which we would like to hold in Warsaw--on military detente and disarmament in Europe would help create trust and stimulate disarmament.

The Polish people express their complete solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against the Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy. We are against interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We think that recognition by all states that the progressive changes in Indochina are irreversible would promote peace and stability in Southeast Asis. We are pleased to welcome your country's initiatives to establish peaceful and neighborly relations with all countries in Southeast Asia.

J. Czyrek stressed that the relations of fraternity, friendship and solidarity between the Polish and Vietnamese peoples are specific and often personal in nature and that the word "Vietnam" and the Vietnamese people's aspirations are close to every Pole's heart. Together with you we rejoice at the undeniable achievements of your socialist fatherland's development.

J. Czyrek expressed the conviction that development of Polish-Vietnamese relations serves well the interests of the two countries, the entire socialist community and peace and progress in the world. We want to intensify and develop those relations on a bilateral and multilateral basis. We want to enrich their content and to make them even more comprehensive.

Nguyen Co Thach:

Minister Nguyen Co Thach stressed that Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries continue to increasingly strengthen the power of the world socialist system, which is a decisive factor in the peoples' struggle for peace, independence and socialism. By its foreign policy and familiar peace initiatives Poland helps counter the attempts of NATO and international reactionaries to increase the arms race and tensions in the world, to return to the policy of cold war and to undermine world peace.

Vietnam fully supports the peace initiative put forward by Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries as well as the declaration issued by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on 15 May this year. Those initiatives and that declaration seek to relax the tense situation in Europe and to accelerate the process of detente in the world.

In a situation in which American imperialism and other reactionary forces of NATO are accelerating the arms race, deploying strategic medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and threatening European peace and stability, Nguyen Co Thach stressed, Poland's proposal to convene a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament is a very important initiative.

Nguyen Co Thach cordially hoped the Polish people would overcome as soon as possible their present difficulties and stabilize their country's situation under the leadership of their party.

He recalled the Vietnamese people's victorious struggle against imperialist aggression in order to throw off foreign domination and to liberate and unite their country. Our people, he said, are inspired by the wish to live in peace and friendship with other peoples and to concentrate all their efforts to cure the wounds inflicted on them by war and to rebuild their country. However, the reactionary groups within the Chinese governing circles think that a strong, united and Socialist Vietnam is the biggest obstacle to their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia.

Those groups cooperate actively with imperialism and reaction in helping Pol Pot's genocidal groups and in taking action against the Kampuchean people. They are concentrating their troops along the borders with Vietnam and Laos, which is creating enormous tension in that region of the world and threatens the Indochinese countries' independence and territorial integrity. In such a situation it is extremely important that China ceases its aggressive and interventionist polity so that peace and stability can be restored in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen Co Thach stressed the continuous development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties--the Communist Party of Vietnam and the PZPR--and between Vietnam and Poland. Recalling Poland's international activities to restore peace and independence for Vietnam and other Indochinese peoples, Nguyen Co Thach stressed the great gratitude of the Vietnamese party, Government and people for those activities, support and help.

COURT CONVICTS ENGINEER OF SPYING FOR NATO STATE

LD070519 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--The Warsaw District Military Court in an away session in Krakow heard the case of Henryk Trybek, technical engineer, formerly employed in power engineering, resident of Bielsko-Biala, charged with espionage for one of the NATO states, gold smuggling and illegal currency dealings.

The court sentenced Trybek to the total of seven years of imprisonment, four years' deprivation of civic rights, a fine of 104,000 zlotys and the confiscation of property, including some ten million zlotys worth of gold and jewelry.

SOVIET ECONOMIC SUPPLIES ARRIVE THROUGH DOROHUSK

LD070020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Since mid-October, consignments of grain have been arriving through the dry port at Dorohusk, the border station with the Soviet Union. Last month, 15,000 tons were received. In November, the daily transports of grain have been increased to 1,800 tons. In addition, transports of potassium salt, various kinds of liquid fuels as well as timber for sawmill processing are arriving in Dorohusk from the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU TO SWEDEN

Diplomatic Reception

AU061953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 6 President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at the Royal Palace the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Sweden and their wives.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with the ambassadors who conveyed him greetings from the respective heads of state, reasserting the latter's wish to expand and develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and their countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested the ambassadors to convey his greetings and best wishes to the heads of state and to the governments of their countries, as well as wishes of fresh successes to their peoples in the economic and social development.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials.

Dinner Held

AU062045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia gave an official dinner in the evening of November 6 in honor of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

Participating were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, other Romanian officials. Present was also Valentin Ceausescu.

The dinner gathered Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjoern Faelldin, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, other members of the government, political personalities, outstanding representatives of the Swedish public life and their views.

Present were Romania's ambassador in Stockholm Teodor Vasiliu and his wife and Sweden's ambassador in Bucharest Hans Efrain Skold and his wife.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf proposed toasts.

The national anthems of Romania and Sweden were played.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY SWEDISH DAILY SVENSKA DAGBLADET

AU062103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 30 October in Bucharest to the Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET]

[Text] As has been announced, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on 30 October received Gustaf von Platen, editor in chief and special envoy of the Swedish daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET, and gave him the following interview:

Question: Mr President, about 2 years ago I had the honor of getting an interview from you. You then expressed anxiety about international trends, and you were right. Currently, there are conflicts and tension in various parts of the world, as well as a global economic crisis. Mr President, do you think that this situation might even worsen? What is the way out of these conflicts, toward peaceful solutions?

Answer: As is known, new conflicts have energed in international life and tension has become extremely grave. This situation endangers the policy of detente and peace and threatens the national independence of many peoples. This situation was caused, on the one hand, by the growing economic crisis--particularly the oil crisis--and on the other hand by an intensification of the policy of redividing and consolidating zones of influence, domination and oppression. In point of fact, it may be said that in the past 2 years there has been an increasing number of instances of violation of the principles of equality and respect for independence; there has been intensified interference in the affairs of other states and use of force in solving problems. Every possible effort must be made to halt the mounting tension and the military actions currently staged in various parts of the world, and to settle problems through peaceful negotiations between the sides involved.

At the same time, the United Nations must play a more active role in and intervene to solve problems solely through negotiations. The principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs must be faithfully observed, and the use of force and military options for solving problems between states must be completely discarded. Responsible efforts must be made to settle all conflicts through negotiations alone. We believe that this is the only way to relax international tension and to resume the policy of detente and peace, of consolidating and promoting national independence.

Question: The situation in the Middle East has also become explosive. How can this crisis be solved so as to achieve, on the one hand, the establishment of a national Palestinian state, and on the other hand, to guarantee Israel's security and borders? In your opinion what are the ways to a lasting peace in that area?

Answer: Indeed, the Middle East situation remains particularly grave. It may even be said to have worsened recently, due to the military actions in Lebanon and to Israel's decisions on Jerusalem. Given the current circumstances, we believe that everything possible must be done for a comprehensive, negotiated solution, for a just and lasting peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, on realizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--and on guaranteed independence and security for all states in that area, including Israel. Considering the present conditions in the Middle East, I think that an international conference should be organized, under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested countries, of the PLO, and of course, of the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on the Middle East: The Soviet Union and the United States, as well as other states which can contribute to achieving a general, just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

Question: The situation in the Middle East is even worse than the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Swedish Government is also concerned about it. We see that Saudi Arabia is receiving American aircraft, while King Husayn actively supports his Iraqi friends. Mr President, do you think that there is a risk of the war expanding?

Answer: The war between Iraq and Iran undoubtedly poses a great threat. To begin with, it is taking a heavy toll from the two peoples, aside from causing enormous economic destruction and losses. Yes, there is real danger that this conflict may expand, and intervention by other states could unleash a war with very grave consequences. Hence, Romania speaks out for halting the hostilities without delay, beginning negotiations and devising a political solution to the problems between the two countries, without any foreign interference, and for restoring the friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Question: What do you consider the most likely way to achieve peace in that area? A conference, or some other way?

Answer: There are endeavors underway which might bring about negotiations. I think that the safest way is to halt hostilities and begin direct negotiations between the two countries.

Question: There is unrest in other parts of the world as well. Thus, Mr President, what are your views on the situation in Southeast Asia?

Answer: The conflicts and military actions taking place in various parts of the world may exacerbate the international situation even more. One such element is the situation in Southeast Asia. We believe that there, too, as in other parts of the world, every possible effort must be made to solve problems through political negotiations, to withdraw foreign troops from the territory of other states, and to observe each people's right to deal with its problems independently, without any foreign interference.

Question: Your excellency, you have repeatedly criticized the presence of troops on foreign territory, at the same time clearly asserting the Romanian viewpoint on each people's sovereign right to develop freely, without foreign interference. In this light, what do you think of the new situations created in various areas of the world by the presence of foreign troops on the territory of independent states? And in this context, what is your view on the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan?

Answer: Romania has always advocated and continues to advocate democratic relations between states, based on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation. We continue to believe that the presence of foreign troops on the territory of other countries does nothing but aggravate interstate relations, create animosity and a state of continual tension, thus endangering the policy of detente and peace. Whatever the circumstances, the presence of foreign troops affects--to a greater or lesser degree--the independence of the peoples in question.

Hence, we believe that the interests of the policy of detente and peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples requires the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, the dismantling of foreign military bases, and the establishment of relations based on equality and respect for national independence. This is in keeping with the interests of all states--including those which have troops deployed on the territory of other states--and with the interests of the policy of detente, peace and national independence.

As for Afghanistan, we believe that the Afghan people must solve their problems by themselves, without any foreign interference. Given the existing situation, negotiations must be initiated between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran to settle the problems among them and to reestablish cooperation; all foreign support for antigovernmental forces must cease, and the Soviet troops must be withdrawn.

Question: Mr President, permit me a remark, or an observation: You are now speaking more forcefully than when you received me 2 years ago. Is this due to the fact that the situation is now worse?

Answer: I do not believe there is any difference in Romania's attitude 2 years ago and now. We were equally determined advocates of settling problems through negotiations 2 years ago, before that, and still are, as well as of invariably observing national independence and promoting a policy of peace and detente, because only in such conditions can we implement our program of socioeconomic development. Any people can develop and improve its material and cultural standard only if there is peace.

Question: Romania is one of the countries which strives to arrive at the same level of material development as the developed countries of the world. The international economy is now going through an acute crisis. How does Romania deal with the difficulties created by the world economic crisis?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is pursuing an all-round socioeconomic development. It strives to continuously increase its production forces and to forge a progressive socialist economy. I must say that this policy has brought us noteworthy results. Recently--at the party Central Committee plenum--I mentioned some of our achievements. Just the fact that in the 5-year plan we are now concluding the rate of industrial growth was 10 percent, while the working people's remunerations increased by 30 percent during the same period, demonstrates our success in attaining this objective.

However, it is entirely correct that the world economic situation, the economic crisis, and especially the steep increase in oil prices, which have impeded the development of all states, have also affected Romania to a certain extent. Had there not been such factors, our results would have been even better. In view of the current international economic situation and of the fact that the crisis stands to continue and even deepen, according to certain economists, Romania first is placing greater emphasis on the utilization of coal resources, and second, is intensifying its cooperation with the socialist, developing, as well as developed capitalist countries. We believe that precisly when there is a crisis, economic relations and production sharing should be expanded, and not restricted, this being the only way to rapidly overcome the economic crisis, to permit resumption of general economic activities, and the satisfactory development of each people.

In this context I want to mention that especially under the current circumstances it is necessary to make greater efforts in the direction of supporting the developing countries and for achieving a new international economic order that would exert a forceful influence both on the progress of lagging countries and on the development of the overall world economy.

Question: Mr President, in your opinion what is the situation in Poland, which has deteriorated in the past few days?

Answer: I believe that the problems that exist in Poland must be solved by the Polish people, by the Polish political forces--and I certainly have in mind the PZPR and the Polish Government--without any outside interference. I believe that Poland has the necessary forces to overcome existing difficulties and to ensure its socialist development and, at the same time, to be able to play its important role in Europe and throughout the world, and in the policy of peace, detente and national independence.

Question: Your country has consistently acted toward achieving European security. Mr President, what are your hopes in connection with the continuation of the process begun in Helsinki? What chances do you give the current Madrid meeting?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has advocated and acted for the success of the Helsinki conference, for achieving security and cooperation in Europe based on equality, respect and trust among the nations of our continent.

The situation in Europe is quite disquieting; huge quantities of weapons are concentrated on this continent. Therefore, we must do all we can to give a new impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents. We believe that the Madrid meeting ought to lead to intensified cooperation and collaboration among the European countries in all fields, ought to set the basis for a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, and ought to ensure the continuation of that conference so as to offer the possibility of an intensified process of cooperation and strengthening of trust among the European countries. In my view, despite all existing difficulties at this point, if all states will act with full responsibility toward their own peoples and toward the cause of detente and peace, we can expect the Madrid meeting to yield positive decisions that will stimulate detente and the process of peace. We are confident that reason and responsibility toward the cause of peace and progress will triumph.

Question: What is your opinion about the preliminary deployment of weapons and especially of nuclear missiles in certain European countries?

Answer: I have already mentioned that the situation in Europe is serious owing to the accumulation of huge military means and, within this framework, of nuclear weapons. The deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe will increase the danger of a nuclear war even more, as well as the degree of insecurity of the European peoples. We therefore greet the decision on the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in connection with the new missiles. We believe that all European states must determinedly rise against the new nuclear missiles and must take firm action toward disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We must be fully aware that both the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and the missiles that are to be deployed or developed will mainly be a blow to the countries on our continent. Practically no European state will be outside their range. Therefore, the struggle against the deployment and development of new missiles is of vital importance for all European peoples and for their very existence.

Question: Talking about the deployment of new nuclear weapons, as is known, the Norwegian Government was decided to deploy new U.S. weapons, a fact that will increase nuclear danger in the polar area. What do you intend to say to the Norwegian Government in connection with this problem?

Answer: I do not want to anticipate the talks I will conduct in Norway. However, it is obvious that any kind of deployment of new weapons will only contribute to worsening the situation. The path to detente and peace is not armament but disarmament.

Question: Mr President, soon you will leave for a visit to Scandinavia. What role do you believe Sweden can play in increasing the possibility for Europe's progress along a peaceful road?

Answer: I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit to the Scandinavian countries and, within this framework, to my visit to Sweden, where the visit to those countries actually begins. During this visit, during the talks we will conduct and on the basis of the agreements we will reach, we want to intensify relations between Romania and Sweden, and relations with the other countries. We believe that there are still great possibilities for expanding cooperation between our countries both at a bilateral level and in third markets.

At the same time, we will certainly also discuss international problems--connected with European security, disarmament and the new international economic order--by taking into consideration that our countries are concerned with resolving them in a democratic manner.

I would like to mention that positive cooperation has existed between Romania and Sweden regarding many international problems as well, and I am convinced that we will reach suitable agreements on intensifying our cooperation at an international level, so as to ensure European security and more actively contribute to resolving the complicated problems of the present-day world. I believe that Sweden can play an even greater and more active role. As a matter of fact, in the context of the current international situation, we attribute a more important role to small and medium-sized countries which can and must play a greater role in international life, which can have a firmer say and participate more actively in resolving complicated problems. Therefore, I believe that during my visit we will contribute to intensifying our cooperation and achieve an increased contribution by Romania and Sweden to the policy of detente, independence and peace.

Question: Mr President, in conclusion I would like to ask you if there are special or specific problems you would like to resolve during this visit to Sweden, or if there are certain things on which you would like to place special emphasis?

Answer: By no means do I want to anticipate anything in connection with the talks I will conduct in Sweden. We want to seek ways and means of collaboration and production sharing and of strengthening cooperation at an international level.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend best wishes for prosperity, well-being and peace to the readers of your newspaper, to all Sweden's residents and to all Swedish people.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CELEBRATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU062050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, gave a reception on November 6 on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The guests included Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, vice president of the State Council; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Cornelia Filipas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy Prime minister; Marin Vasile, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Council of the National Union of the Producer Cooperative Farms; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Emilia Sonea and Gizela Vass, deputy heads of section at the Central Committee of the RCP; members of the Central Committee of the RCP, executives of ministries and other central institutions, representatives of mass and public organizations, members of the ARLUS general council, men of science and letters, generals and senior officers, representatives of religious denominations, journalists.

Participating was the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, led by L.N. Ryamzim, deputy minister of the river fleet of the Russian SFSR, now visiting Romania to attend the festivities marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM WITH FRG, TALKS HELD IN BONN

AU061947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--On the basis of the understanding between the Romanian and the West German Governments a symposium on marketing in machine building was arranged in Cologne, when appreciated in the positive was the evolution of the commercial exchanges, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and real possibilities were highlighted of further raising and diversifying commercial exchanges in machine building, on an equilibrated basis, and especially of broadly promoting modern forms of cooperation between Romanian industrial units and West German firms, both bilaterally and on third markets.

Attending were representatives of the Federal Government, of the committee for promoting trade with socialist countries as well as of over 70 West German firms from various sub-branches of machine building. Romanian delegation, led by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine Building was also present.

Gheorghe Petrescu met with Martin Gruener, secretary of state at the Federal Ministry of Economics. As cochairmen of the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, they discussed current questions regarding the development and the deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GREEK ECONOMIC COMMISSION

AU061432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The proceedings of seventh session of the Romanian-Greek Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic ended with the signing of a protocol in Bucharest today.

In the spirit of agreements concluded during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis, the commission examined the stage of actions aimed at economic and technical cooperation and established new measures to further expand and diversify cooperation ventures. The upward evolution of trade exchange between the two countries in fields of common interest was stressed.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN MINISTER VISIT--Luis Pastori, minister of culture of the Republic of Venezuela, visited Romania on 23-24 October at the invitation of the leadership of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. He had talks with Education Minister Aneta Spornic and with Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and toured institutes of art and culture in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH THAILAND--Bucharest, 24 Oct (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on October 24 Thaworn Pornprapha, president of the association of Thai industries. They examined possibilities of further developing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

CULTURAL SYMPOSIUM WITH POLAND--Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES)--The symposium on Romanian-Polish cultural relations ended in Bucharest on October 30. It was organized by the Bucharest University and included numerous lectures on the long cultural collaboration between the Romanian and Polish peoples and the development of the socialist culture in the two countries. The closing ceremony was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, members of the Senate of the Bucharest University and of the speciality professorial body of Bucharest and of other centers in the country, scientific researchers and students. Members of the Polish Embassy in Bucharest also attended. Addresses were made by Professor Paul Miclaud, dean of the faculty of foreign languages and literatures, Kornel Hensche, charge d'affaires ad-interim of Poland, and Stanislaw Gogolewski, member of the delegation of Polish experts attending the symposium. A book show was inaugurated on the occasion at the faculty of foreign languages and literatures, having on display productions by personalities of the cultural-scientific life in the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 30 Oct 80 AU]

DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL--President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal received departing Romanian Ambassador Olimpia Solomonescu. On the occasion, he conveyed greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu, and highlighted the Romanian president's great prestige in international life. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW IMPLICATIONS OF REAGAN VICTORY

Sundic Advises Caution

LD061812 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Viewed as a whole, the world has reacted very cautiously to Ronald Reagan's election as new U.S. president. With the exception of Israel and the capital of Taiwan, Taipei, where Reagan's victory was received with the greatest degree of satisfaction, the rest of the world, ranging from the press to official sources, continues to tabulate impressions of Reagan's triumph and is trying to find a reply to the question about what Reagan's victory may mean and to what extent it will influence international developments as a whole.

At the beginning of the election campaign and also a little later on many of Reagan's statements on U.S. foreign policy were received as an indication of a turn to the right in U.S. foreign policy, but at that time hardly anyone believed that Reagan would win. Now, however, analysts are going with the greatest attention through everything that Ronald Reagan said and, despite the fact that in the second part of the election campaign he was much more cautious, they cannot find that he has renounced anything at all. Nor did he do so in the first statement which he made after his convincing victory.

Thus all the appraisals of the future foreign policy of the United States are based on the assumption that the president-elect will be both harder and more persistent than Carter, above all with regard to the Soviet Union. Carter, let us recall, promised that if he was reelected he would do all he could to ensure the ratification of SALT II, while Reagan said that he would send it back to the Soviet Union, because he considered the treaty not to be in keeping with the national interests of the United States. Reagan also said that he would establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan and that, at the other end, support for Israel would have the priority in U.S. foreign policy in the Near and Middle East.

Thus, apart from announcing a firmer alliance with NATO member countries and an expanded armament program, Reagan also announced radical changes in U.S. foreign policy. If he fully carries out any of the above-mentioned moves, the cooling of relations with the Soviet Union, China and the Arab countries will be inevitable and so also will be an intensification of the arms race.

However, as president, Reagan still has enough time, depending on the team which he will select, to change his mind or at least to be more cautious in making any of the moves announced during the election campaign, because the things he intends to change are not the work of Jimmy Carter and the Democrats, but, at least with regard to the Soviet Union and China, of Nixon and Ford, in other words of the Republicans. Let us recall that Gerald Ford, who met Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok, was Ronald Reagan's right hand during the campaign. In other words, it is hard to believe that the newly elected U.S. president, even should he wish to do so, will find it easy to repudiate the obligations accepted by his predecessors regardless of what party they belonged to.

The question which also poses itself is that of the extent to which the United States' West European allies are prepared to follow a major and sharper change of direction in U.S. foreign policy. They, or at least not all of them, were not prepared to follow President Carter at the time of the Afghan crisis. After all the situation in the world is so dangerous that no one, whoever he happens to be, will lightly decide to make any moves which would lead to further exacerbation.

This would be a risky thing to do even for so great a power as the United States.

A very important question is that of the attitude which the United States, headed by Ronald Reagan, will adopt toward the nonaligned movement. For the time being there is no answer to this, but the president-elect may be expected to be more preoccupied with relations with the United States' strong and rich partners, both allies and adversaries, than with striving to understand and accept the aspirations of the countries which belong to neither bloc.

Taken as a whole, there is much uncertainty and for the time being there is no reason why we should try to decipher all the unknown quantities, because even Ronald Reagan himself has not yet said all that he is to say.

U.S. "Moving to Right'

LD062145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Slobodan Obradovic report: Extremely Sharp Turn to the Right in the United States"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--After the exceptionally large victory of the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, analysts of the U.S. political scene note today that one of outgoing President Carter's predictions has come true, the one according to which America could wake up after the election to find that everything had changed in the United States and that the country was "moving to the right." This is confirmed by the prominent paper Washington Post, which stresses in a headline today that Reagan's victory was brought a "Sharp Turn to the Right" in the nation's internal political life.

Other comment voiced by the public and press here also says that the victory scored by the new U.S. President Reagan represents the "sharpest turn to the right in the course of this generation" and suggests that the fall of the Democrats in the political structure could signify a "new age of conservatism and Republican domination."

The "devastating defeat" inflicted by Reagan on Carter and the Democrats has resulted during the past 48 hours in a veritable rush onto the political scene by an exceptionally large number of conservative organizations and rightwing groups. The political scene is already inundated with demands, for instance, to ban the termination of pregnancy, introduce compulsory religious prayer in the lower elementary school grades, ban "immoral films" and so forth.

From the appointments already made in the Senate one can see what domestic policy will be pursued in that house of Congress.

A well-known opponent of prolabor legislation will in the future head the committee dealing with social policy. A resolute fighter against the civil rights movement will replace the liberal-minded Senator Kennedy in the committee concerned with legislative [as received] matters. The leader of the "bloc of the new right" has become chairman of the committee for agriculture, and one of the "hawks" in the field of foreign affairs will head the committee concerned with military affairs.

It should be stressed that, according to the press, the U.S. business world has "exploded with joy" and an unprecedented rise in the value of shares has been recorded on the country's stock exchange, especially shares of companies which produce goods for the Defense Department and those of the oil companies.

President Carter has left Washington with his family to have some rest and has entrusted the conduct of the affairs of state to the appropriate officials who will make sure that during this transitional period up to 20 January the new head of state Reagan is kept informed about preparations and decisionmaking at the national level.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS, DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Mijatovic Hosts Dinner

LD052106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2042 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation at Novi Beograd tonight in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece.

The dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Petros Moliviatis, secretary-general of the office of the president of the republic; Dhimitrios Makris, Greek ambassador to the SFRY; Aristoteles Fridhas, director-general for political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other high-ranking officials in the official entourage of the Greek president.

On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stana Tomasevic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Ivo Margan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev; member of the Federal Executive Council; Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Vjera Kovacevic, president of the Conference for Social Questions of Women; and other personalities.

The formal dinner was also attended by the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade Hammit Brantford, ambassador of Panama.

During the dinner Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, exchanged toasts.

Mijatovic Toast

LD052320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 05 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Greeting President Karamanlis, the high-ranking visitor from Greece, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

Esteemed Mr President, dear visitors and friends, it is with special pleasure that I want to convey to you the expressions of our heartfelt welcome and our wishes for your pleasant stay in our country. This is not the first time you have been among us and you have already been able to see for yourself the esteem in which you are held in our country as an eminent statesman of a country with which we have been linked by so many ties, both past and present, and I am sure that this will continue to be so in future as well.

Mr President, your visit reflects the high level of good neighborly cooperation and friendship between our two countries, which we consider to be permanently in the interest of our peoples.

It also reflects, I am convinced, the desire felt on both sides to continue to adhere consistently to this road, whose sound foundation were laid and whose dependable direction was determined by Presidents Tito and Karamanlis during their earlier meetings. This presupposes the regularity of our dialogues and the further development of friendly relations and ever-increasing cooperation, with full mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect and trust.

These are the foundations on which nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia builds its relations and cooperation with all its neighbors, considering such cooperation with its neighbors to constitute one of its most basic interests and foreign policy tasks. In expressing pleasure at the significant results which have been achieved with Greece in this respect, I wish to point out the conviction of the SFRY Presidency that it is in the interest of both sides, and also in a broader sense, to expand our cooperation which is based on the above-mentioned principles and bring new qualities into it and thus raise it to an even higher level in numerous fields.

By promoting all-embracing cooperation we are providing the best proof of the feeling of mutual dependence and mutual respect. At the same time we are creating the most favorable conditions for finding constructive solutions to all the questions of the further development of friendly relations and closeness between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece, for which we sincerely aspire. We are convinced that through relations of this kind our two countries will continue in the future, to an even greater extent, give an example of good-neighborly cooperation, whose positive significance clearly exceed the Yugoslav-Greek framework.

Mr President, our two countries lie in an area which is sensitive both because of the closeness of various hotbeds of crisis and various forms of rivalry and by virtue of the fact that countries with different positions in international relations lie in such a small area. As a nonaligned country we consider this to be yet another reason in favor of the closest possible relations and of better mutual understanding, so that our efforts can, as successfully as possible, be dedicated to peace, security and cooperation in our own area and further afield.

Particular anxiety is caused by crises in various parts of the world, which are regrettably growing wider and causing a very alarming state of affairs in international relations as a whole. The tendencies to interfere from outside, to exert pressure on and threaten the independence of other countries are more and more in evidence. At the same time, not only is there no progress, but the situation is also more and more difficult with regard to the key interests of the whole of mankind in the efforts to start the process of disarmament and a just settling of economic problems in the world.

Proceeding from the principles and policy of nonalignment, to which we are permanently attached, we deeply believe that the prerequisite for the settling of existing crises, wherever they occur, is to put a halt to any interference from outside, eliminate the consequences of interventions and show respect for the right of all the countries and peoples to organize their life and determine their policies on their own, in the conditions of security.

We hold the view that constructive, realistic and persistent efforts are necessary in order to bring about a just, lasting and integral solution to the Middle East crisis, the essence of which lies in the full recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

We have always stressed that a solution to the Cyprus crisis is only possible by means of direct talks on an equal basis between the two communities, on principles which have been reaffirmed by the UN and the nonaligned countries, and those are: independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, which also implies the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Our concern and that of people in general has been caused by the resorting to force of arms, from which the present extremely serious conflict between Iraq and Iran has arisen, with its increasingly negative consequences for the nations and independence of these two neighboring countries, as well as peace and security in this sensitive part of the world, which is near to us. We are convinced of the need to cease armed action, under conditions acceptable to both sides, in order to end the human suffering and serious destruction, and of the need to create immediately the conditions for Iraqi-Iranian talks with a view to resolving peacefully the controversial problems on the basis of the UN Charter principles, nonalignment and justice, and particularly respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

I am certain that it is in our mutual interest and the broadest interest for the Mediterranean, which washes your shores and ours, instead of being an area of rivalry, of concentration of military forces and crisis, to become a zone of peace, security, cooperation and the linking-up of the coastal countries of the three continents.

Today, no one any longer refutes that detente, as a universal process, is the only alternative ensuring peace, security and the general progress of all countries. The balance of forces, based on armed force and fear, and a divided world are not able to ensure this in the long term and securely, either for the blocs or for the world as a whole.

Thus it is in the general interest all the more necessary to invest efforts patiently so that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE should bring forth fruit and contribute, in the spirit of Helsinki, to further all-round cooperation and security, and stimulate the solving of the problem of disarmament and make possible greater mutual trust on our continent and thus in the world.

In particular I would like to stress that over many years one of the essential interests of our countries has been, and fully remains today, that our peninsula, as a sensitive part of Europe, should be turned more and more by us into a region of peace-loving cooperation, mutual respect and the coming-together of countries, nations and people, without interference from outside, rivalry or crises. The multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in forms and areas for which the joint interest exists should serve this end.

The Presidency of the SFRY is convinced, Mr President, that this visit by you and our talks will also mean a lot to the further successful development of good-neighborly friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece, to which you contribute so much. Our two countries thereby make the greatest contribution to the realization of those lofty goals which we have written into the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and which inspire us in our present and future strivings.

I raise this glass to the health of our esteemed guest, President Karamanlis, and the other guests from friendly Greece, to the prosperity of the Greek people, the further successful development of Yugoslav-Greek friendly relations and all-round cooperation, peace, international cooperation and understanding.

Karamanlis Toast

LD060004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Greece will continue their efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone of peaceful cooperation without outside interference and rivalry, said President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic and President of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis in toasts delivered at a formal dinner party here this evening. They stressed that the two countries will work through bilateral and multilateral cooperation towards the rapprochement of countries, nations and peoples in this region.

Emphasizing that peace in this region is essential for the Balkan countries, both presidents expressed support for multilateral cooperation in the forms and domains in which mutual interest exists.

President Karamanlis arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. During a formal dinner party given in his honour this evening by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic, the two leaders exchanged toasts.

Devoting a major part of his toast to cooperation in the Balkans, President Karamanlis reiterated the idea of inter-Balkan cooperation. He said that the governments of Romanian and Bulgaria, countries which he recently visited, agree that this endeavour should be given fresh encouragement.

"In order to succeed in this endeavour," Karamanlis said, "we should, on the one hand, eliminate our existing differences, and, on the other, discourage the initiatives of third parties which could lead our respective countries into mutually opposed positions."

The Yugoslav and Greek presidents stressed the importance of the UN decisions for solving the Cyprus problem. President Karamanlis said that Greece upholds the view that this question should be dealt with on the basis of the UN decisions. The future of the intercommunal dialogue "will, naturally, depend on the behaviour of the party which continues to be responsible for the prolongation, through the use of force, of the tragedy on this large island," said the Greek president.

Greece consistently supports international detente and, through it, the consolidation of international peace, said the Greek president replying to his host's toast.

Konstandinos Karamanlis said that Greece is in favour of controlled disarmament in both the nuclear and conventional fields. I believe, he said, that international peace can only be preserved by full respect for equality and independence, and by non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. "Abiding by these principles Greece considers as unacceptable the creation of faits accomplis by the use of force," he said.

The Greek president went on to say that it is necessary to urgently resolve the Middle East question since "the greatest dangers for international peace" can be found in this region.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict, too, should be urgently resolved, to the benefit of not only the two countries involved, but also international peace, Karamanlis said. It is necessary to activate all organized forces which international society has at its disposal today, he stressed.

Speaking of the Afghanistan problem, Karamanlis said he considers that it will be solved "if the forces that provoked it are withdrawn, if the neutrality of the country is ensured and if the people are allowed to freely choose their own government."

In order to achieve success, the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference must examine in an even manner the entire complex of the Helsinki Final Act, the Greek president said. If this is found impossible to achieve, then, in Karamanlis' view, it would probably be better that the meeting be postponed.

In their toasts, Mijatovic and Karamanlis assessed relations between Yugoslavia and Greece as friendly and the further development of cooperation as being in the lasting interests of the peoples of both countries.

Mijatovic called for the introduction of new qualities into bilateral cooperation and its elevation to an even higher level in many fields.

The Greek president pointed out the deep and strong friendship existing between the two countries. This friendship "is stable because, in the very turbulent life of our continent, our peoples not only never found themselves against one another, but, in the critical moments of their histories, always stood side by side," he said.

Karamanlis, who immediately on his arrival in Belgrade laid flowers on President Tito's grave, said in his toast that "the absence of the man who created modern Yugoslavia is strongly felt."

"I was linked with Marshal Tito by friendship and cooperation for twenty-five years," the Greek president said. "Over this period, I perceived his broad political thought, the courage and realism which inspired his actions on the international scene and which rank him among the leaders with international prestige," Karamanlis said.

Official Talks Resume

LD070229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Today, in the resumal [as received] of official talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis it was stressed that in relation to the Middle East crisis, where the Yugoslav and Greek stands are basically identical, the unity of Arab countries would represent an important factor in the settlement of the crisis. The substance of the crisis is the realization of the Palestinian legitimate national rights. The failure to settle this years-long crisis creates further threats in the Middle East and beyond, too, it was further said in the talks.

As far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned, particularly the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, Mijatovic informed Karamanlis on Yugoslav activities in relation to this crisis and its contacts with Iran and Iraq with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations. Mijatovic also informed Karamanlis on nonaligned activities, including the action in Belgrade in the last several days which will be, as already agreed, continued in New Delhi.

Karamanlis assessed the nonaligned activities as beneficial, particularly since they are acceptable to both sides in the conflict.

Mijatovic especially stressed that Yugoslavia's approach to all crisis is founded on the same nonaligned principles.

Mijatovic further emphasized that the nonalignment has a universal character not only because of the large number of countries attached to this policy, but, primarily, because of the principles on which it is based and which encompass the international community as a whole and not only one of its parts. Karamanlis stressed that it would be desirable for countries within blocs to give their support to these principles as this would be in the overall interest.

Mijatovic explained in more detail current trends in nonaligned activities, particularly Yugoslavia's engagement in the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalignment.

In discussing the two countries' friendly relations Karamanlis stressed interest in Yugoslavia's continuing to pursue its own road and remaining on its nonaligned position not only as the expression of the respect for the [word indistinct] of Yugoslav peoples, but because this represents the broad objective interest. He said in ending that this is the basis, too, on which Greece builds its policy of friendship towards Yugoslavia.

Vrhovec Talks With Mitsotakis

LD070034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. They discussed the international situation and the advancement of good neighbourly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece.

Vrhovec and Mitsotakis particularly focused on the European security and cooperation as well as on questions regarding further development of cooperation on the Balkans. In this, the two countries interest in the success of the Madrid meeting was stressed, as well as their readiness to continue investing efforts towards further developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the Balkan countries.

Private Dinner

LD070230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a private dinner at the White Palace in Dedinje tonight in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic.

The dinner was attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Todo Kurtovic, president of the Sawpy Federal Conference; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Stojan Metkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; and on the Greek side by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Dhimitrios Makris, ambassador in Belgrade; and other personalities.

The dinner in honor of President Karamanlis provided the opportunity for another informal exchange of views before the Greek president's departure from our country tomorrow.

VRHOVEC DEPARTS FOR VIENNA ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING

LD061508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for Vienna at the invitation of Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister.

The Yugoslav diplomatic head is to participate in the preliminary consultative meeting of foreign ministers in connection with the convocation of a meeting of heads of state and government of a number of developing countries and developed countries concerning international economic cooperation and development.

Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary, and Miodrag Cabric, special advisor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, left with Josip Vrhovec.

Arrival 6 Nov

LD061836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Vienna tonight. The federal secretary will take part in the [word indistinct] consultative meeting of foreign ministers of 11 countries in connection with the preparation of the conference of heads of state of government of a number of developing and developed countries on international economic cooperation and development.

At Schwechat Airport in Vienna the federal secretary for foreign affairs was welcomed by representatives of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna, Novak Pribicevic, and Yugoslav embassy staff.

LJUBICIC VISITS PANCEVO, ZRENJANIN FACTORIES

Pancevo Airplane Factory

LD070420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Pancevo,6 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Utva airplane factory in Pancevo today, accompanied by a group of high-ranking officers. Also visiting this Pancevo collective, which employes more than 4,500 workers, were Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Dusan Visnjic, provincial secretary for industry and construction; and municipal leaders.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic toured the production halls in the Utva basic organization of associated labor and spoke with representatives of the Pancevo airplane factory about the realization of some of Utva's special programs.

At the end of the conversation, Lt Col Vladimir Nikolic, director of the basic organization of associated labor, presented Army General Ljubicic with a model of the Utva 75, as a gift from the workers in this collective.

Zrenjanin Radiator Factory

LD070426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Zrenjanin, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, together with his associates and Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, visited Zrenjanin today. They visited a cast radiator factory which is being built and then had talks with representatives of the municipality of Zrenjanin, the cast radiator factory under construction and the synthetic rubber factory under construction.

It was judged that cooperation between industry in Zrenjanin and the Yugoslav People's Army has so far been very successful, and that the programs for the cast radiator factory and synthetic rubber factory are significant both for the industry and for national defense.

The cast radiator factory will start work at the end of this year, and the synthetic rubber factory at the end of 1981.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES ZAGREB THEORETICAL CENTER MEETING

LD062354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the work of a tribune of the Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Zagreb League of Communists City Conference this evening. He spoke on the topic of "Social Property--Basic Associations of Labor and of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy."

In the discussion, Dragosavac stressed that the realization of the constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor means a continued struggle for socialism, and for the final liquidation of classes, and pointed out that this struggle also assumes an analysis of transitional stages in the class structure of society so as to overcome more easily social differences which are not a result of labor and which (?increase) and sharpen in a period of economic difficulties and great discrepancies between monetary trends. Then increased possibilities for the privatization of income, and other negative phenomena, arise and the struggle against these phenomena is especially topical for us at this moment, Dragosavac said.

With the discussion on this significant topic, the realization of the program of ideo-political discussions which is also to be held in the framework of the center in future continued.

Taking part in the work of the tribune were prominent sociopolitical workers of Zagreb as well as many established scientific workers and associates of the Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Zagreb League of Communists City Conference.

INTELLECTUALS PETITION FOR CHANGE IN PENAL CODE

LD051509 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 p 10

[P.Y. dispatch: "Intellectuals Petition Government for Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] Belgrade--Some 100 university professors, literary people, lawyers, students, stage producers and other intellectuals from Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana have sent the collegial state leadership a petition calling for the removal from Article 133 in the Penal Code of the passage which authorizes the courts to pass sentences of 1 to 10 years' imprisonment for "malicious and inaccurate presentation" of the political and social situation in the country.

The signatories believe that the sentences so far passed--and they cite a number of cases--have in fact punished not actual actions but crimes of opinion and that they are consequently contrary to the provisions of the constitution which guarantee the citizens freedom of thought. [paragraph continues]

The petition is based on Constitution Article 157 which recognizes the citizens' "right to present petitions and proposals to the bodies and organs of the sociopolitical communities and to other competent organs and organizations"; the signatories maintain that the sentences passed on the charge of "hostile propaganda" also punish crimes of opinion and that the courts enjoy a broad right to make interpretations based on their "free judgement" and not on facts. In this way, the petition signatories conclude, Article 133 of the penal code which uses the notions "inaccurate and malicious" threatens the freedom of scientific and artistic creation, freedom of conscience and opinion, freedom of speech and the freedom of the press and also citizens' rights before the law irrespective of their political convictions.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR--A session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR was held in Belgrade on 20 October. The delegations were led by Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. "It was assessed that since the last session of the mixed committee, businessmen have had intensive talks on the development of long-term cooperation, but no notable results have come from this. Mutual interest was expressed in an expansion of this aspect of cooperation in the coming period, and this will certainly contribute to more successful economic relations between the two countries as well as their appearance in third markets." In the coming 5 years, a considerable increase of trade is envisaged, from the present $3.2 billion to $5.2-$5.3 billion." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

USSR TRADE OFFICIALS--Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for foreign trade, yesterday received Boris Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade, and Surem Surukhanov, USSR deputy minister for trade, and discussed with them "specific questions of expanding the commodity trade between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GHANA--A session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and Ghana opened in Belgrade on 20 October. The delegations are led by Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Amon Nikoi, minister of finance and economic planning of Ghana. "The results of Yugoslav-Ghanaian economic cooperation are not satisfactory. The value of trade has been falling recently, and the opportunities for higher forms of economic relations have not been even approximately exhausted, despite certain results." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

NEW CENTRAL AFRICAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Central African Republic, Antoine Kezza. He then had friendly talks with him. The ceremony was attended by Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary for foreign affairs, and others. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

KARDELJ MARXIST CENTER--Pristina, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--The center for Marxist Education in Kosovo will in future bear the name of Edvard Kardelj, the prominent Marxist thinker and revolutionary. A decision to this effect has been made by the center's council and will be adopted at a formal session of the council shortly. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 31 Oct 80 LD]